

# **Massachusetts Occupational Injuries and Illnesses Report, 2006**



**As compiled by  
The Massachusetts Division of  
Occupational Safety  
and The U.S. Department of Labor**

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## **FOREWORD:**

Section 24(a) of the Occupational Safety & Health Act mandates that the U.S. Secretary of Labor collect, compile, analyze, and publish occupational safety and health statistics. In 1972, the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) and many state governments designed an annual survey to estimate the number and frequency of non-fatal work-related injuries and illnesses by detailed industry. The data contained within this report are derived from the results of the annual Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses (SOII), which provides national and state incidence rates and counts of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses among the following major industrial categories: **(1) Natural Resources and Mining; (2) Construction; (3) Manufacturing; (4) Trade, Transportation, and Utilities; (5) Information; (6) Financial Activities; (7) Professional and Business Services; (8) Education and Health Services; (9) Leisure and Hospitality, and (10) Other Services.** SOII data is collected by the Division of Occupational Safety (DOS), within the Executive Office of Labor and Workforce Development (EOLWD)'s Department of Labor (DOL).

In 1992, the SOII was expanded to include case and demographic data on the injuries and illnesses reported in the survey. Prior to that year, only summary data was available, such as industry rates and counts. The availability of case and demographic data has been very useful in learning more about occupational hazards faced by workers in all industries, allowing the American public to use the data provided to design more effective safety and health procedures and programs. Readers are advised that not all results for 2006 are comparable to those from years prior to 2004, because of recordkeeping changes that occurred in 2002 and a new occupational classification system was implemented for the 2004 survey year. The nationwide SOII stopped using the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system in 2003, and began using the North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) in 2004. Since Massachusetts did not publish state-specific reports for 2003, this is the third year that survey results are being presented using the new classification system. The substantial differences between these two systems result in breaks in series for industry data, thereby minimizing the ability to make true and accurate time-series comparisons among the major industrial categories.

The sample for the SOII is drawn from the BLS Longitudinal Database (LDB) derived from State Unemployment Insurance tax filings, the Mine Safety and Health Administration, and the Federal Railroad Administration. Survey data is derived from mandatory logs kept by private industry employers during the calendar year. Massachusetts only collects data on private sector employers; self-employed workers are not included in the survey. Beginning in survey year 2008, public sector entities will be sampled in hopes of publishing Massachusetts public sector injury and illness rates and counts. Survey participants' identities and responses are not revealed without the express informed consent of the participant, under the Confidential Information Protection and Statistical Efficient Act (CIPSEA).

It is our hope that you will find the data contained within these reports useful in assessing the health and safety of workers in your business, industry, or trade, and to identify ways to reduce injuries and illnesses at your own workplace. Additional data is available that details worker case and demographics such as age, gender, occupation, length of service, and race of injured workers, as well as specific aspects of the injuries and illnesses that occurred. Interested persons can generate their own data tables based on self-selected criteria by using the "Profiles" system on the BLS website at [www.bls.gov](http://www.bls.gov). On the homepage under the "Safety and Health" category, click on "Profiles." Annual reports published by DOS are available online at [www.mass.gov/dos](http://www.mass.gov/dos). For more information, please contact DOS at 617-626-6945 x 2.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF LABOR AND WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT  
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
**MASSACHUSETTS DIVISION OF OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY**

Suzanne M. Bump, Secretary  
George Noel, Director  
Laura M. Marlin, Commissioner

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# **2006 ALL PRIVATE INDUSTRY HIGHLIGHTS**

## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- A total of 87,900 nonfatal injuries and illnesses were reported among the more than 2.75 million private sector workers in Massachusetts. This equates to an incidence rate of 3.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time equivalent workers (FTEs). This rate is lower than the 2005 rate of 4.2 cases per 100 FTEs.
- Massachusetts' rate compares favorably to the national incidence rate of 4.4 cases per 100 FTEs in private industry for 2006.
- Of the major industries within the private sector in Massachusetts, education and health services had the highest number of injuries and illnesses, representing roughly 28% of cases.
- The construction industry had the highest incident rate at 6.4 cases per 100 FTEs.
- Of the 87,900 workplace injuries and illnesses in Massachusetts during 2006, roughly 40,200 (46%) did not result in lost workdays, while approximately 47,600 (54%) of cases involved days away from work, job transfer, restriction, or any combination of these actions.
- Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction can be broken into two types: those requiring at least one full day away from work, with or without job transfer or restriction, and those requiring only job transfer or restriction. Approximately 35,900 (41%) of workplace injuries and illnesses required days away from work, while 11,800 (13%) required only job transfer or restricted duty.
- The incidence rate for cases with days away from work was 1.6 cases per 100 FTEs, while job transfer or restriction had an incidence rate of 0.5, and the rate for other recordable cases was 1.8.
- According to preliminary accounts, there were 66 workplace fatalities including both the private and public sectors in Massachusetts.
- Preliminary data indicate that falls and transportation incidents each accounted for approximately 24% of all workplace fatalities.

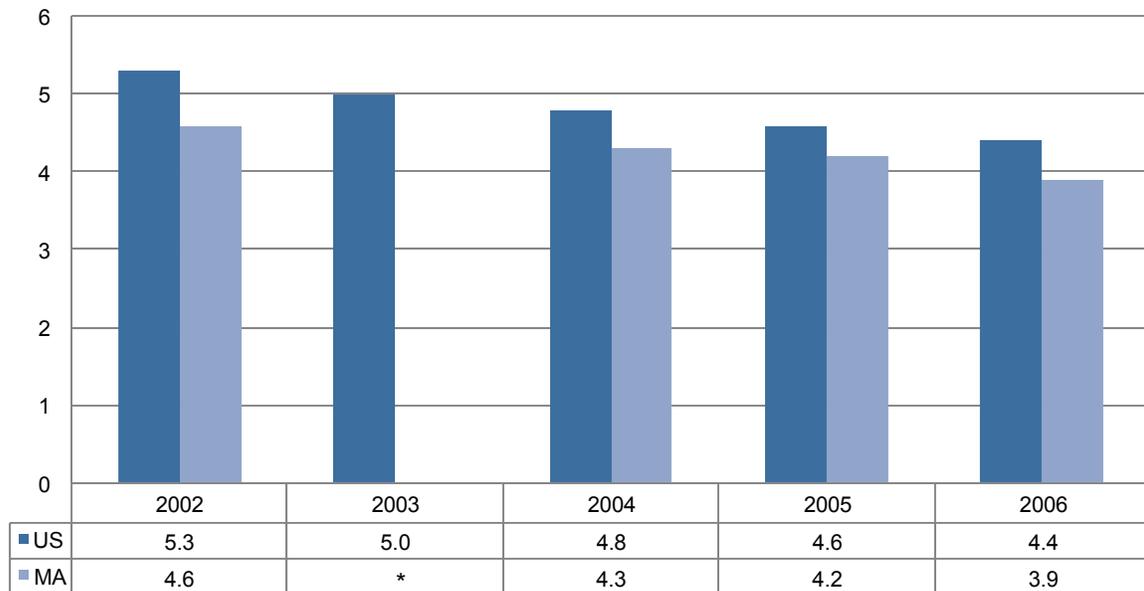
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHICS CHARACTERISTICS:**

- Laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), experienced the highest number of days away from work injuries and illnesses, with 3,120 injuries and illnesses. Workers in these occupations represented roughly 9% of all day away from work injury and illness cases.
- Nursing aides, orderlies, and attendants had about 6%, or 2,290 injuries and illnesses.

### All Private Industries, 2006

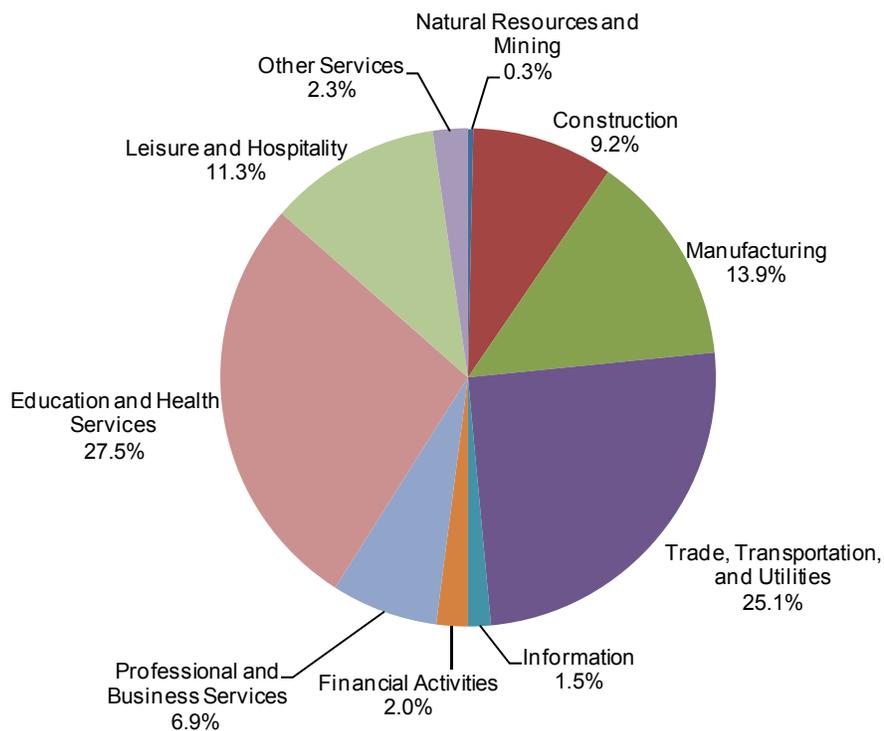
- Truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailer) had the third highest number of injury and illness cases. Incidents among truck drivers decreased from 1,900 cases (5%) in 2005, to 1,520 cases (4%) in 2006.
- 25% of all injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while workers aged 25 to 34, and 45 to 54, represented 23% each.
- Workers employed from 1 to 5 years and more than 5 years, each accounted for 34.6% of all injuries and illnesses.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 38% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 65% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in every major industrial category in the private sector during 2006, representing roughly 44% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 30% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while contact with objects and equipment accounted for approximately 26% of cases, and approximately 14% were the result of falls on same level.
- Men experienced 64% of all injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

**Chart 1: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), all private industries, MA & US, 2002 - 2006<sup>2</sup>**

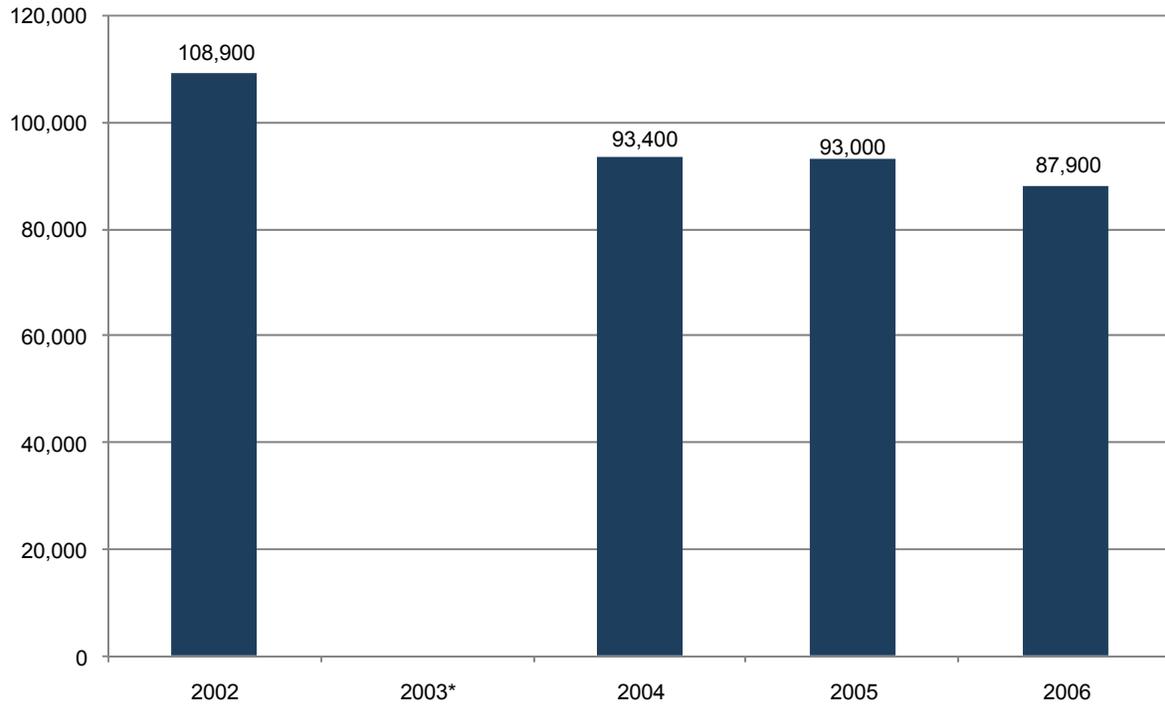


\* No data collected in 2003

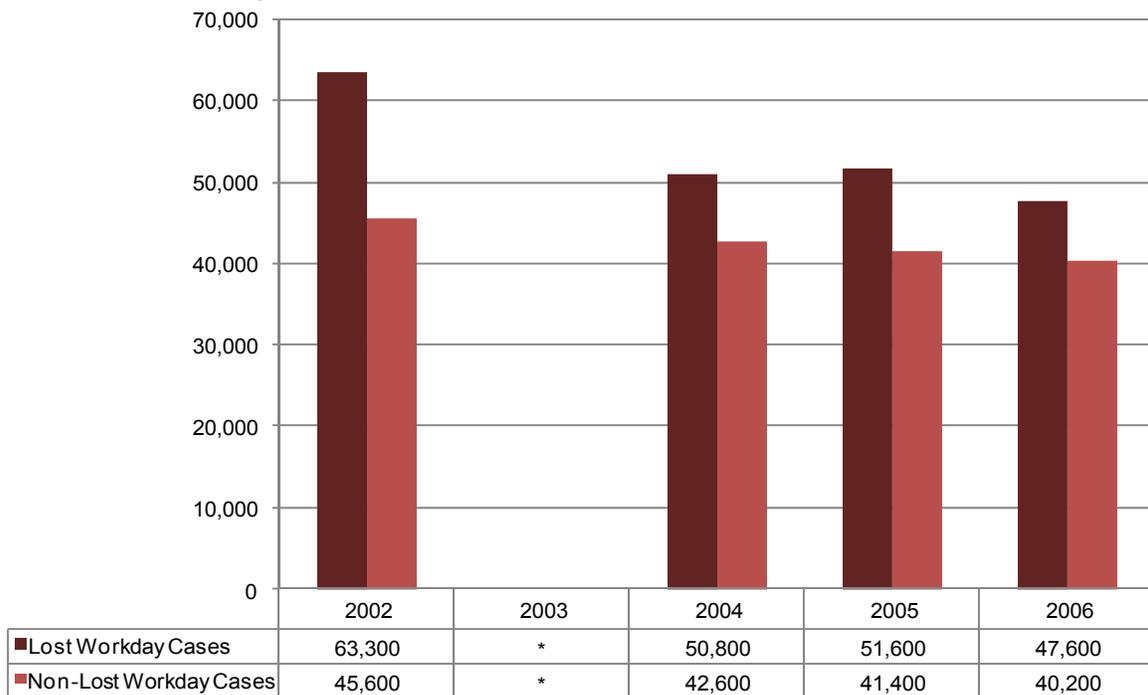
**Chart 2: Percent of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by major industry, private sector, 2006**



**Chart 3: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2002 - 2006<sup>2</sup>**

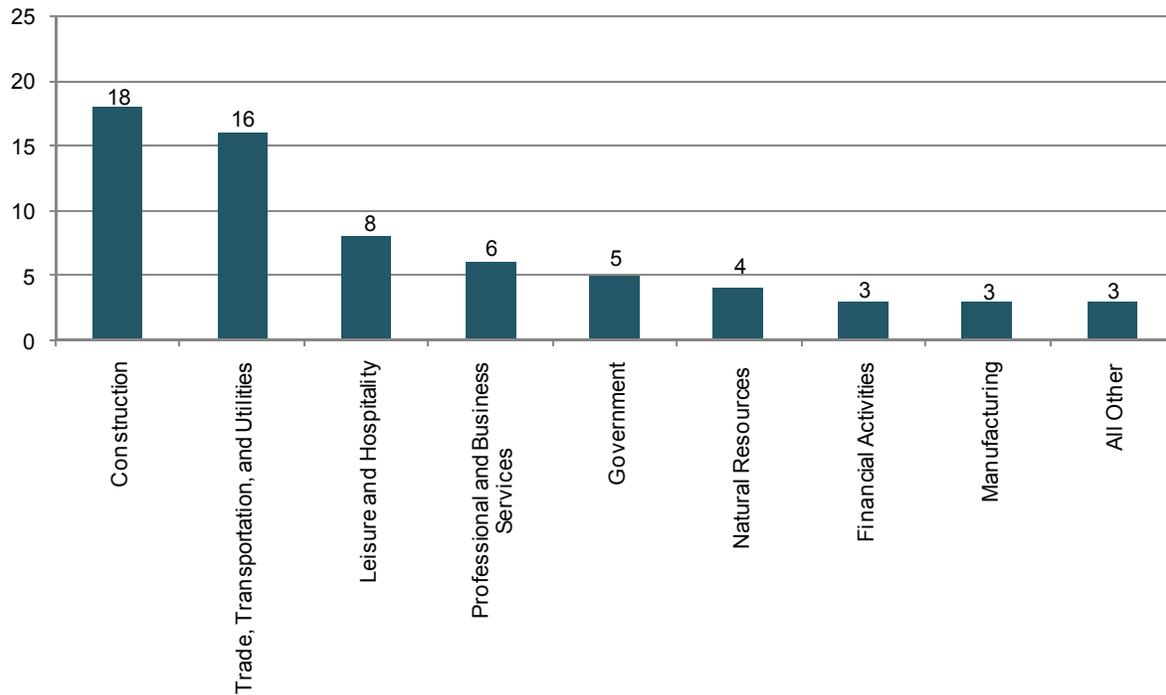


**Chart 4: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, all private industries, 2002 - 2006<sup>2</sup>**

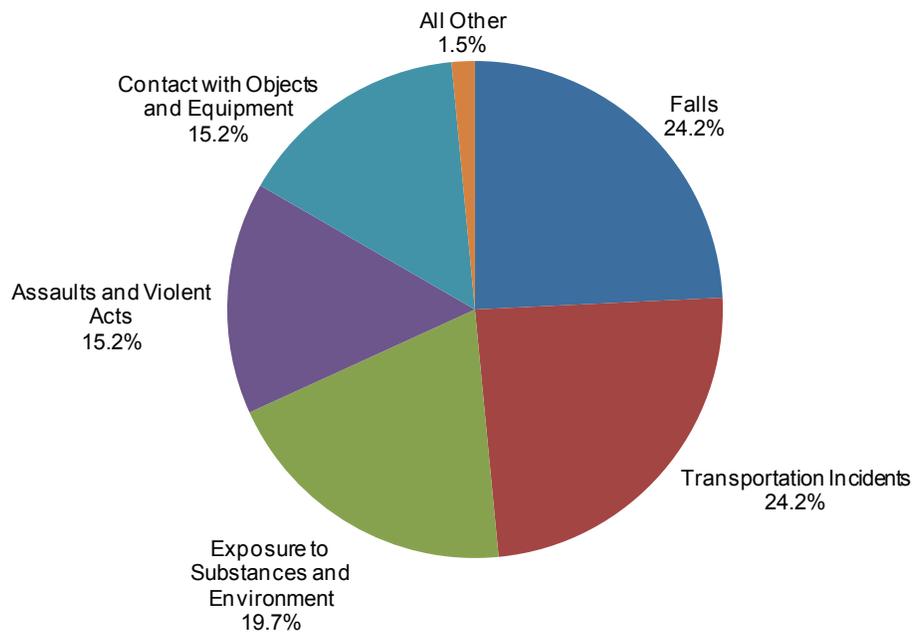


\* No data collected in 2003

**Chart 5: Number of fatal occupational injuries by major industry, public and private sectors, 2006\***

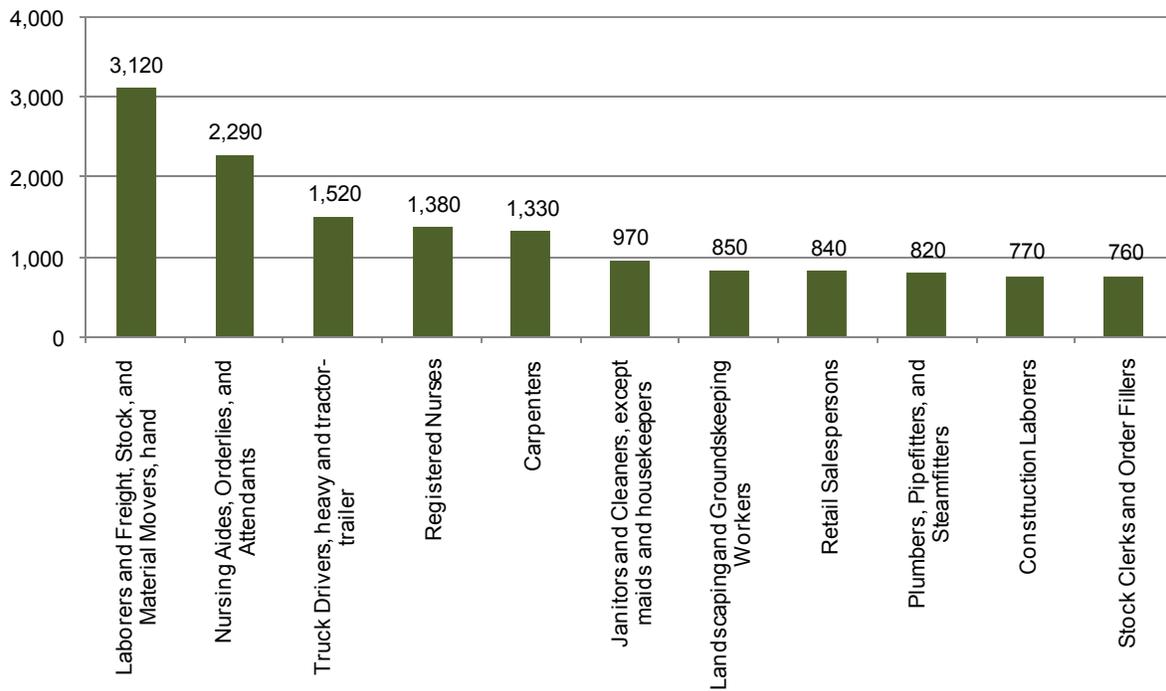


**Chart 6: Percent distribution of fatal occupational injuries by event, 2006\***

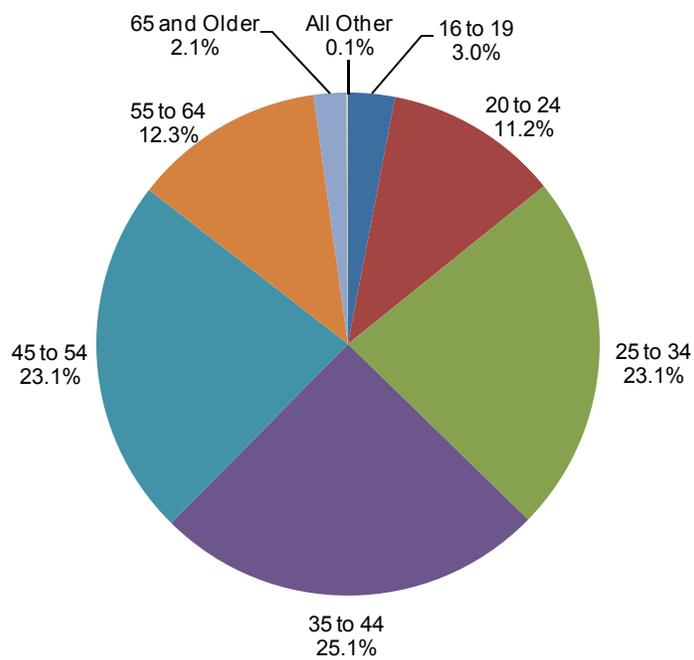


\* Fatality charts are based on preliminary counts

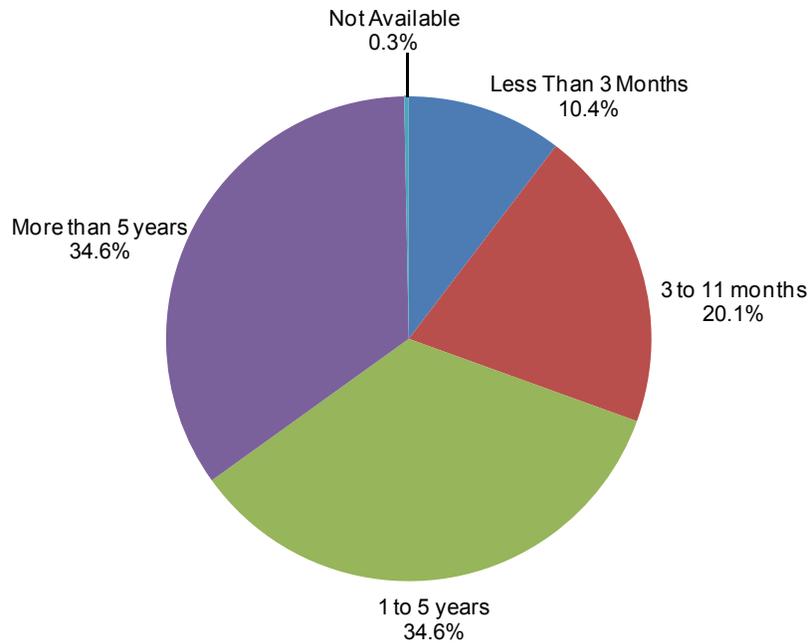
**Chart 7: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, all private industries, 2006**



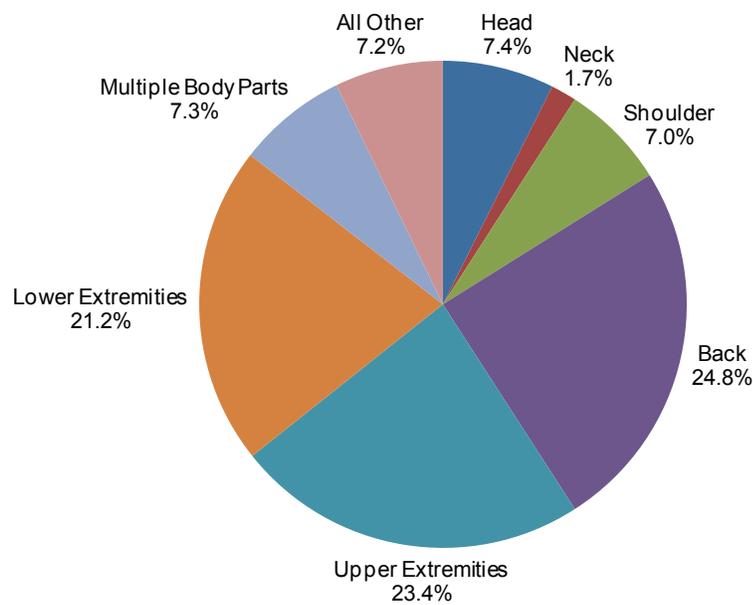
**Chart 8: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, all private industries, 2006**



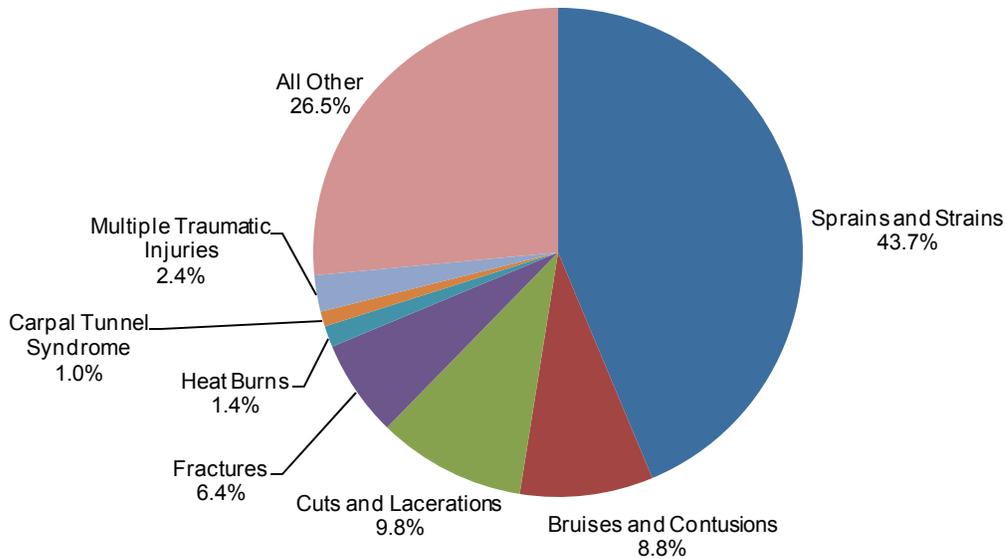
**Chart 9: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by length of service of worker, all private industries, 2006**



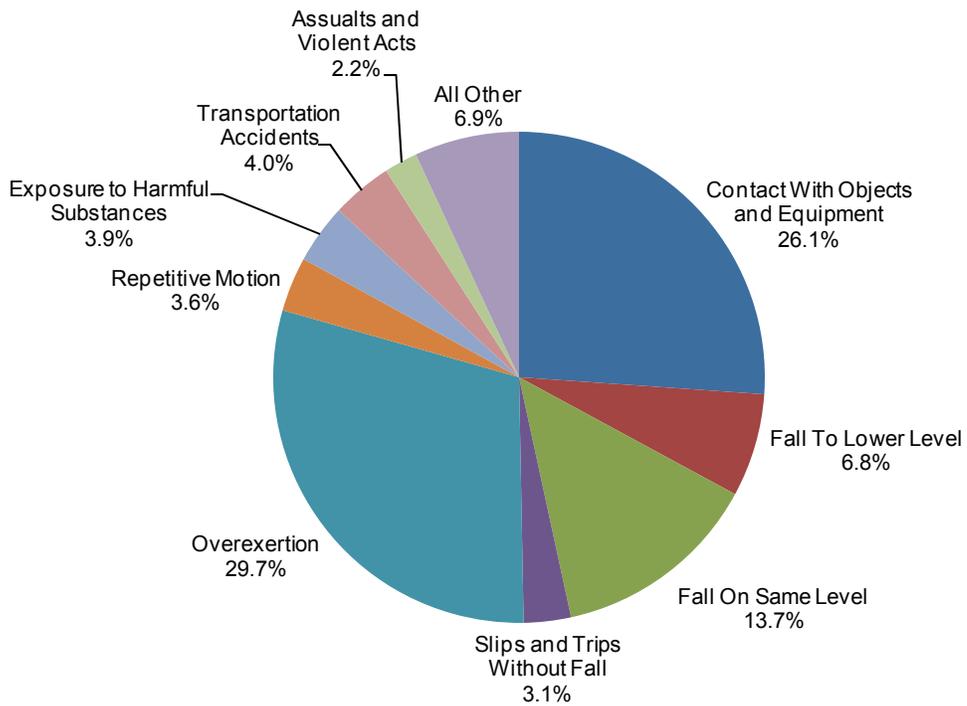
**Chart 10: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, all private industries, 2006**



**Chart 11: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, all private industries, 2006**



**Chart 12: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, all private industries, 2006**



# **NATURAL RESOURCES AND MINING HIGHLIGHTS**

## *Occupational Examples:*

Forestry Workers, Agricultural Workers, Horticultural Workers, Loggers, Dairy Farmers, Commercial Hunters and Trappers, Animal Breeders, Commercial Fishers, Miners, and Quarry Workers

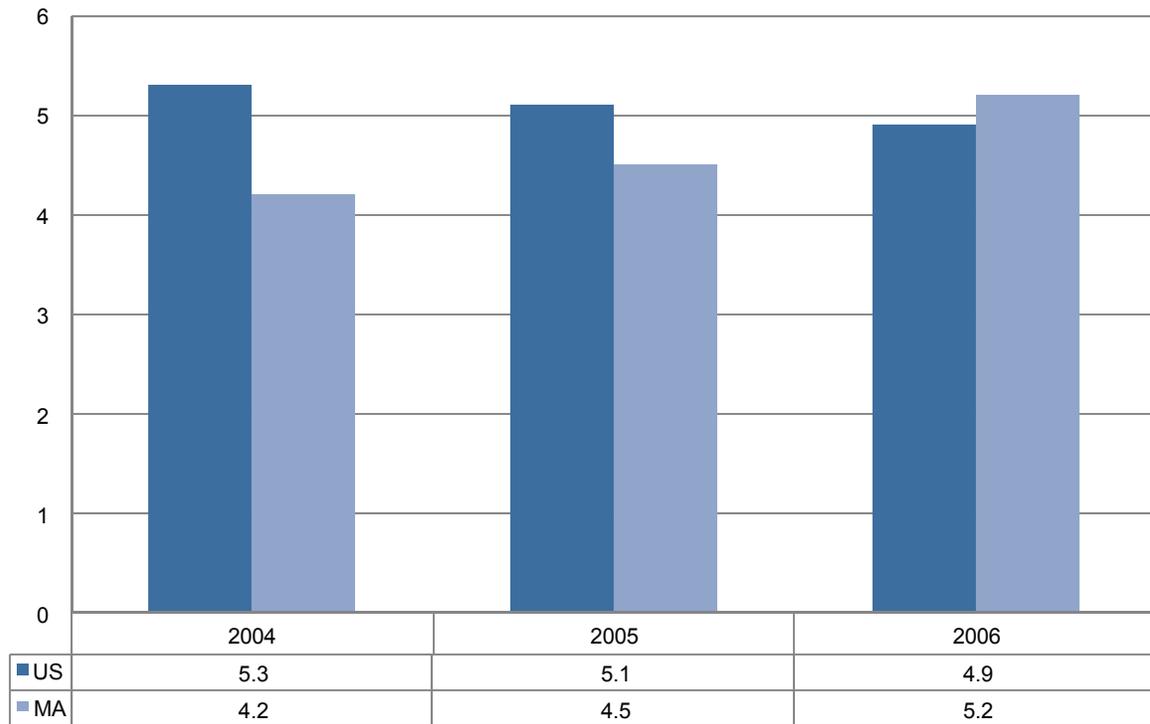
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Only 0.3% of private sector workers in Massachusetts were employed in natural resources and mining in 2006, but the incidence rate for this industry was 5.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs. This marks an increase from 2005's incidence rate of 4.5 cases per 100 FTEs.
- Agriculture, forestry, fishing, and hunting, had an incidence rate of 5.9 cases per 100 FTEs.
- The incidence rate for mining alone was 2.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs.

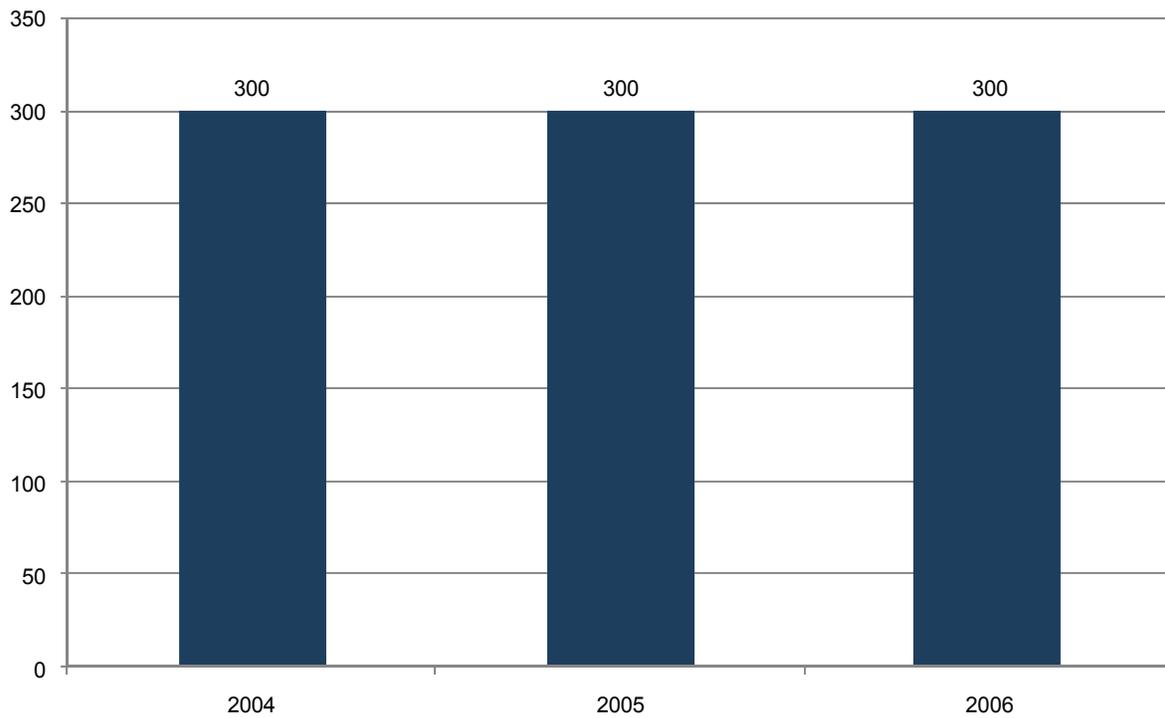
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The occupation with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses in the natural resources and mining industry was farm workers and laborers, crop, nursery and greenhouse.
- 30% of the injury and illness cases occurred among both the 25 to 34 and 35 to 44 age groups respectively, while 45 to 54 year old workers represented 20% of cases.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 50% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 40% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in natural resources and mining during 2006, representing roughly 40% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 20% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 30% of cases.
- Men experienced 80% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

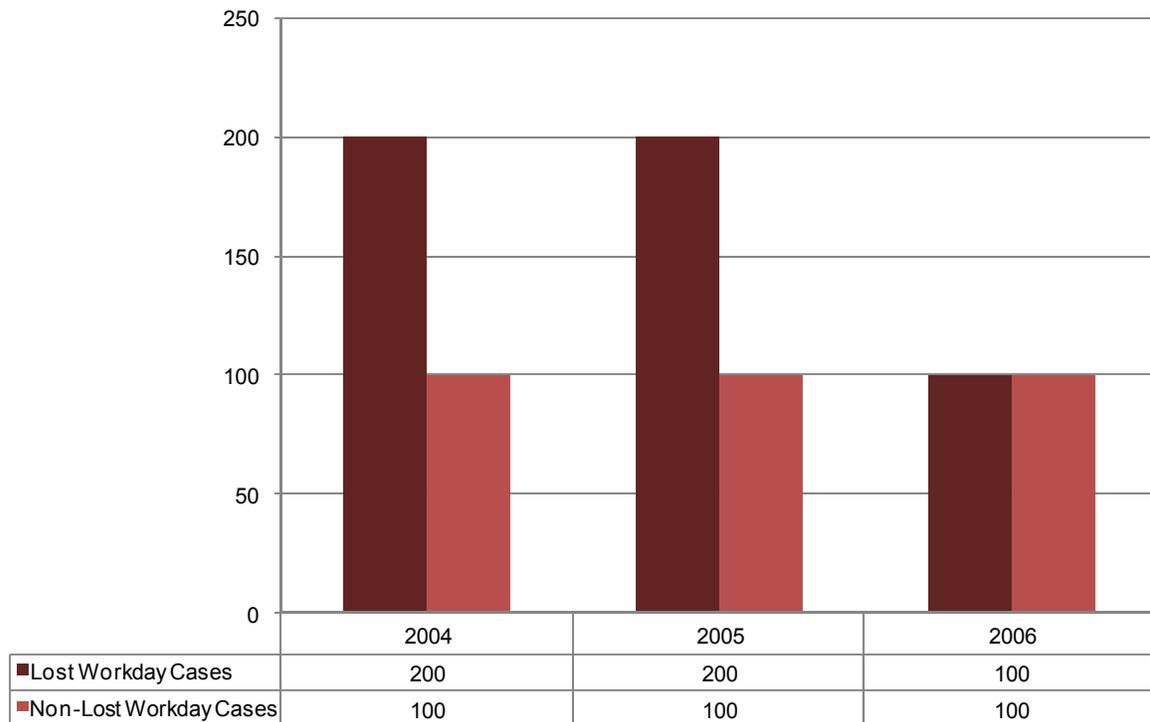
**Chart 13: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), natural resources and mining, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



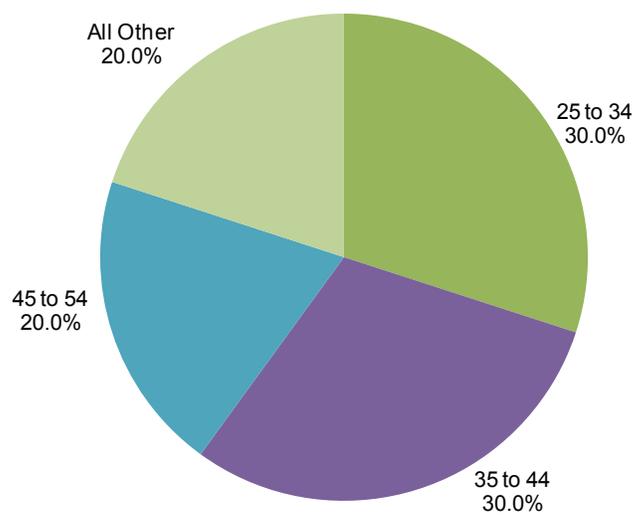
**Chart 14: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, natural resources and mining, 2004 - 2006**



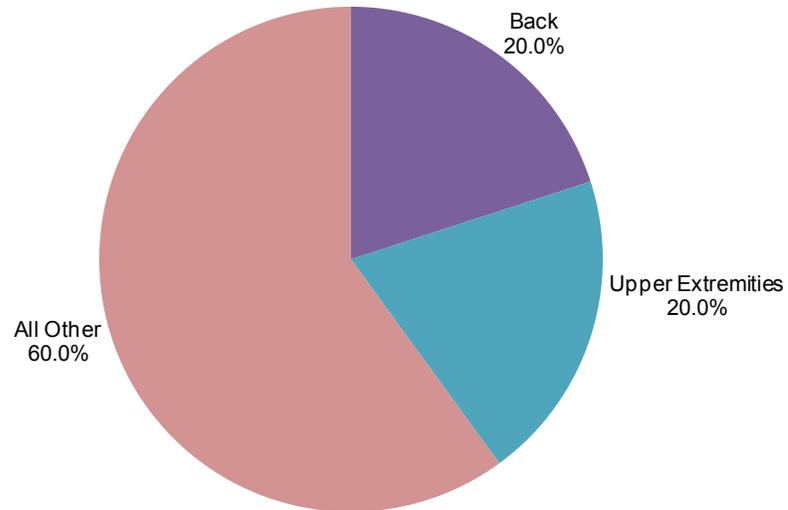
**Chart 15: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, natural resources and mining, 2004 - 2006**



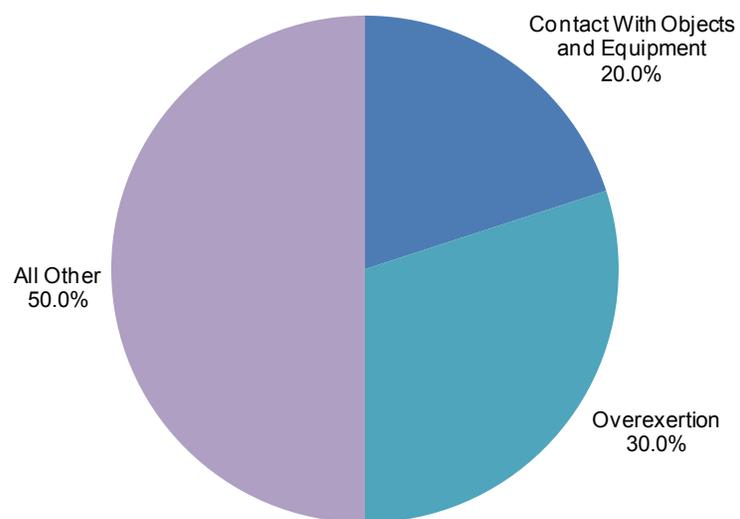
**Chart 16: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, natural resources and mining, 2006**



**Chart 17: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, natural resources and mining, 2006**



**Chart 18: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, natural resources and mining, 2006**



# Construction Highlights

## *Occupational Examples:*

Construction Laborers, Carpenters, Brick Masons and Stonemasons, Roofers, House Painters, Electricians, Highway, Street and Bridge Workers, Welders and Cutters, Plumbers, Pipefitters, and Steamfitters

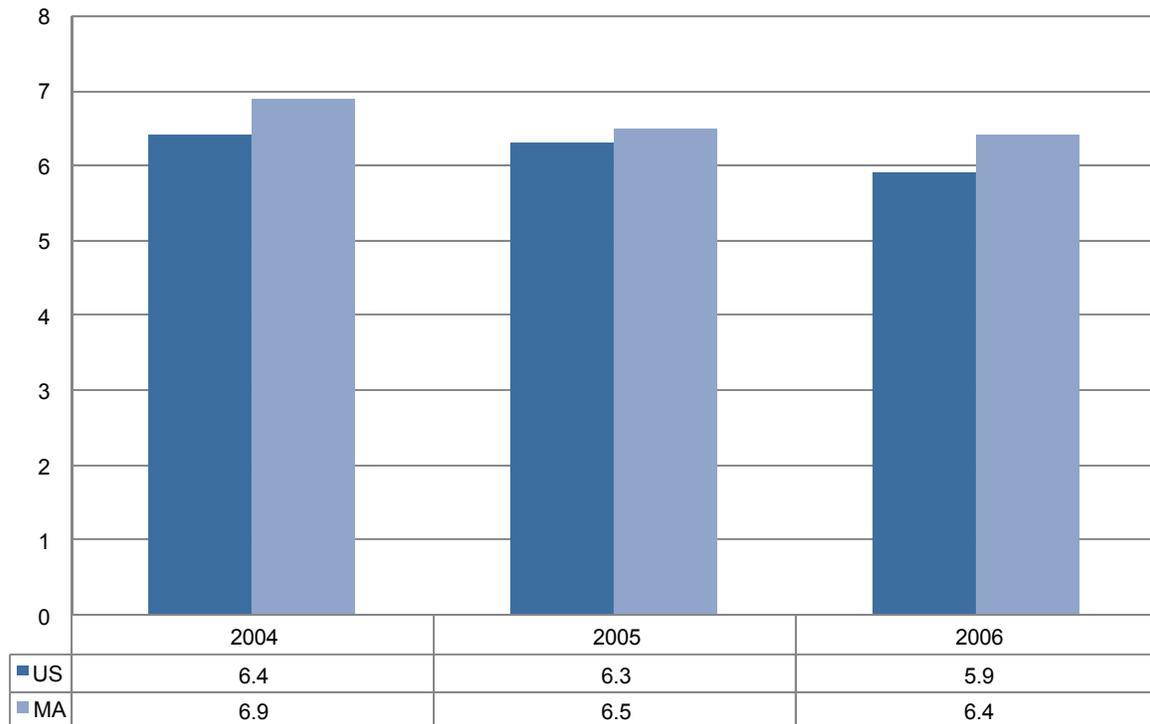
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Among the ten major industry sectors, the highest occupational injury and illness incidence rate occurred in construction. Construction had a rate of 6.4 cases per 100 FTEs, while employing 5.1% of MA private sector employees. Construction's incidence rate decreased slightly from 2005 (6.5 incidents per 100 FTEs) to 2006.

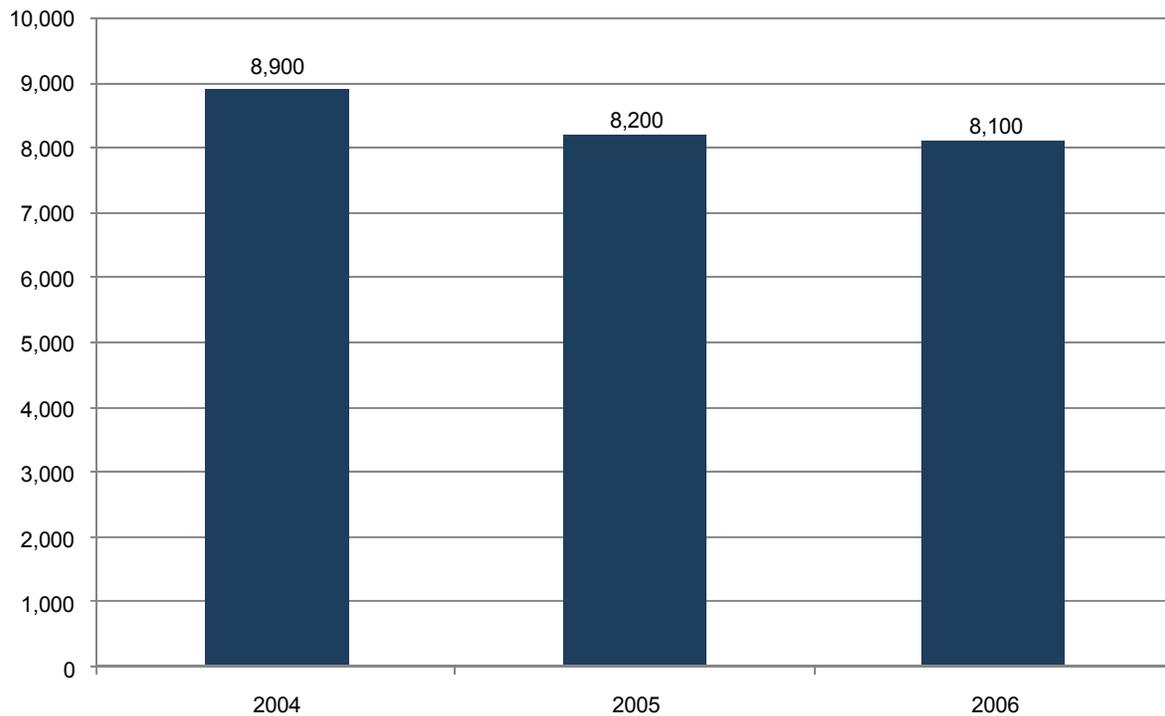
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The three occupations in the construction industry with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: carpenters, construction laborers, and plumbers, pipefitters, and steamfitters.
- 28% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 25 to 34 age group represented 27%, and 21% of cases took place among 45 to 54 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the lower extremities, including the leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe, which accounted for 32% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the lower extremities, approximately 43% affected the knee.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness construction during 2006, representing roughly 39% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 41% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 17% of cases, and approximately 14% were the result falls to lower level.
- Men experienced 98% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

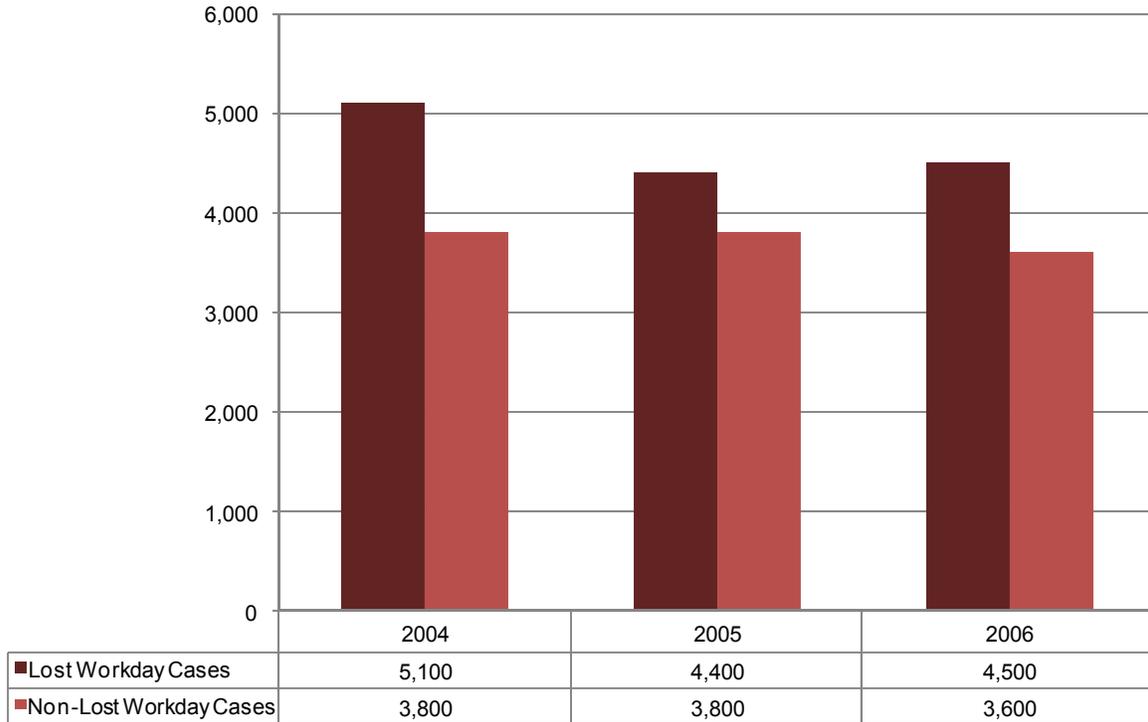
**Chart 19: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), construction, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



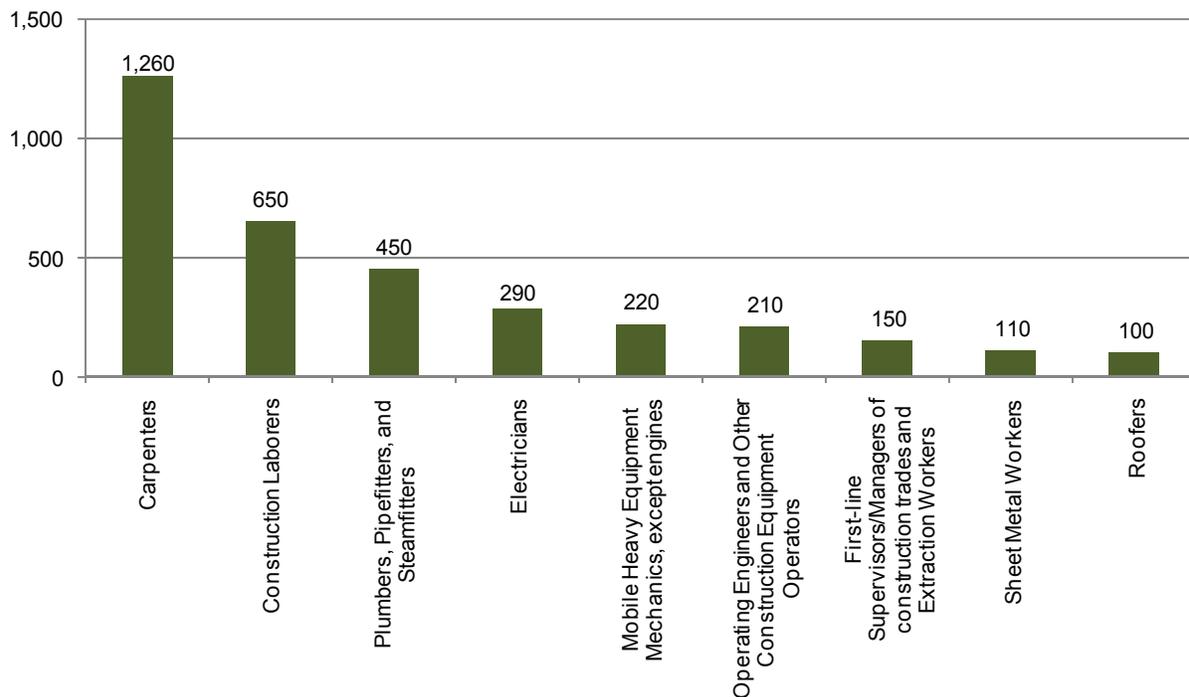
**Chart 20: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, construction, 2004 - 2006**



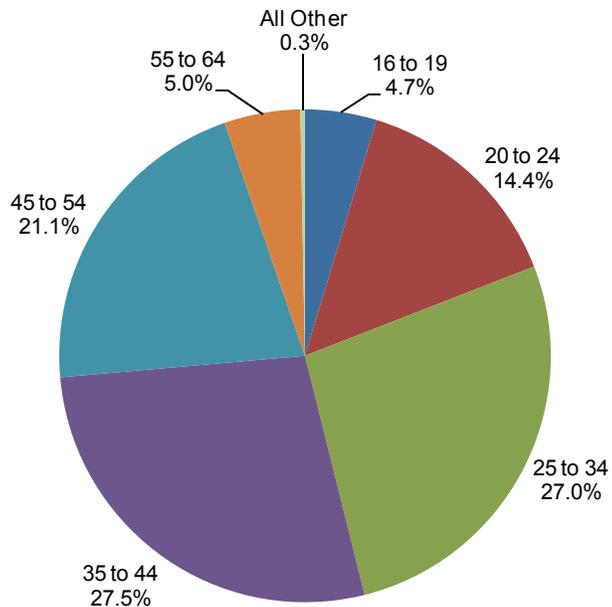
**Chart 21: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, construction, 2004 - 2006**



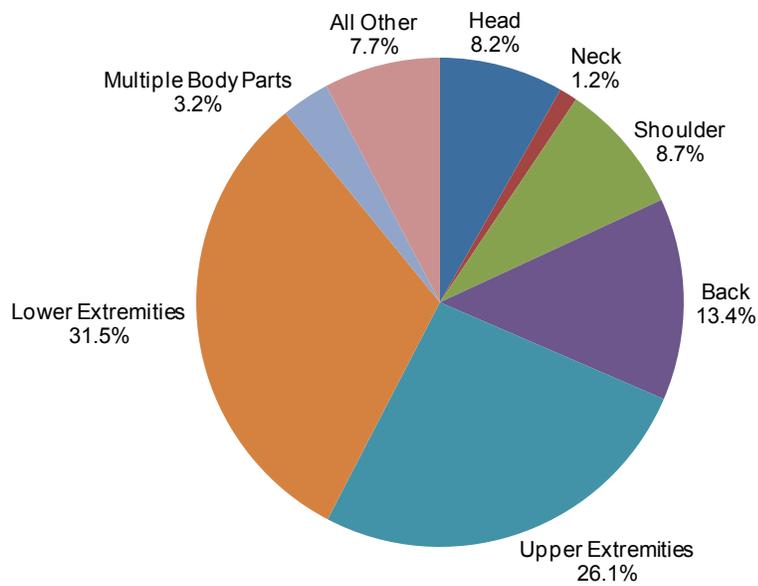
**Chart 22: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, construction, 2006**



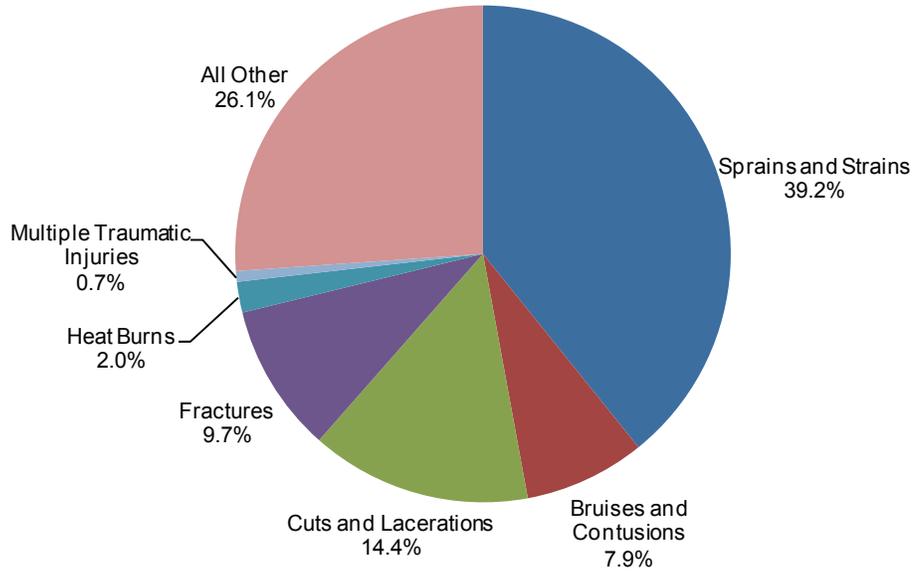
**Chart 23: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, construction, 2006**



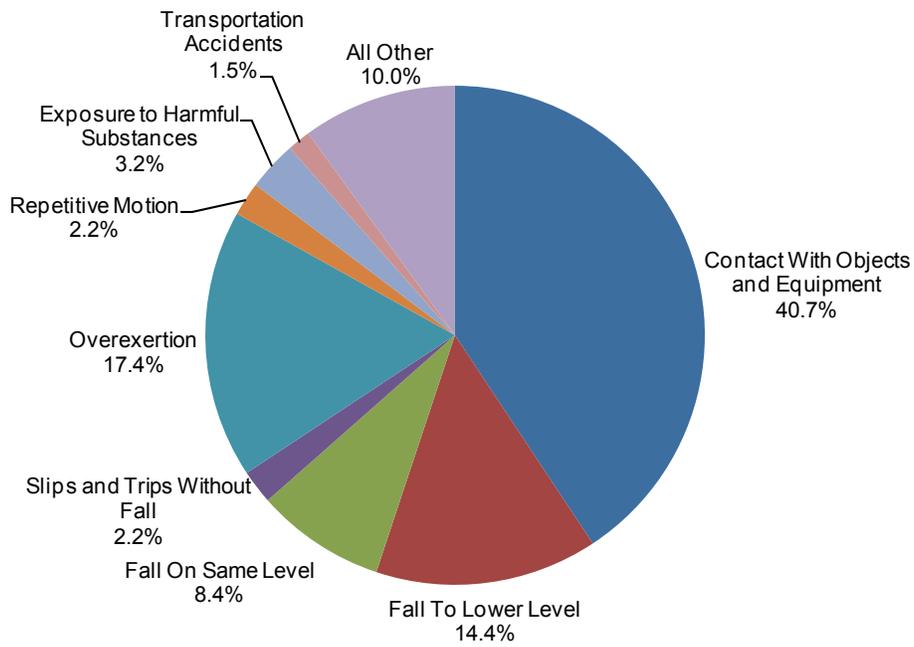
**Chart 24: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, construction, 2006**



**Chart 25: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, construction, 2006**



**Chart 26: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, construction, 2006**



# Manufacturing Highlights

## *Occupational Examples:*

Machine Operators, Assemblers, Lithographers, Printing Press Operators, Chemical Technicians, Laborers and Material Handlers, Millwrights, Machinists, Sewing Machine Operators, and Shipping and Receiving Clerks

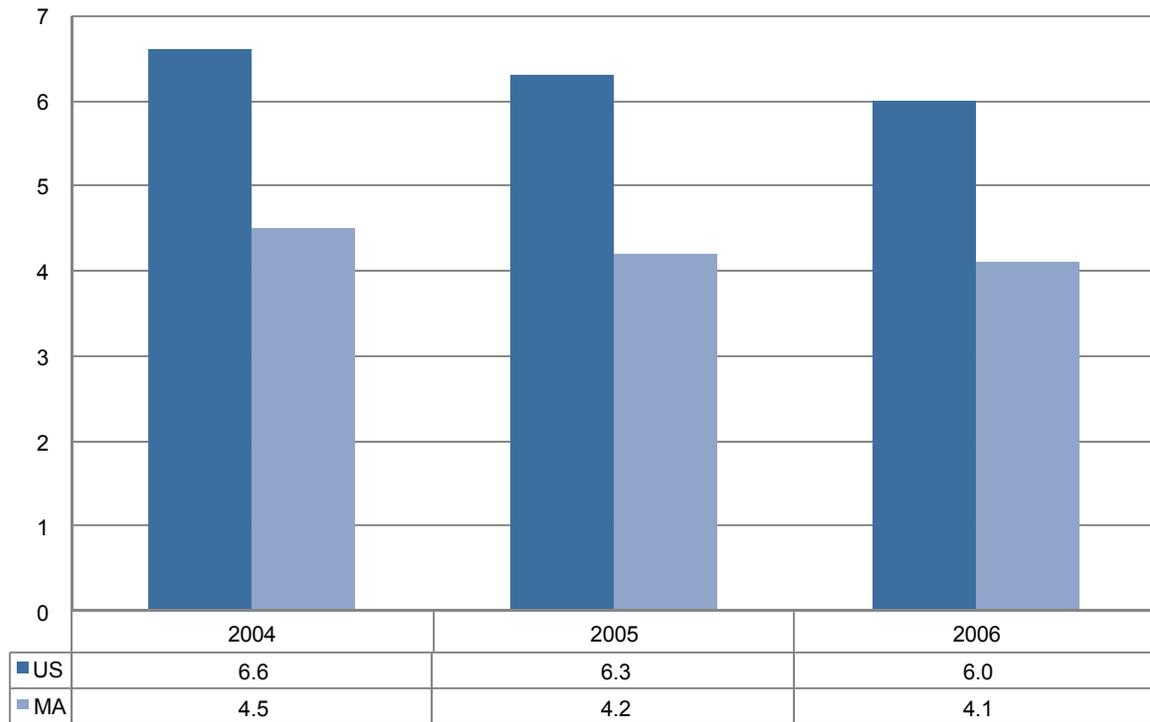
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- During 2006, manufacturing employed 10.9% of MA private sector workforce and had an incidence rate of 4.1 cases per 100 FTEs. Manufacturing's incidence rate declined slightly from 2005 (4.2 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs) to 2006.

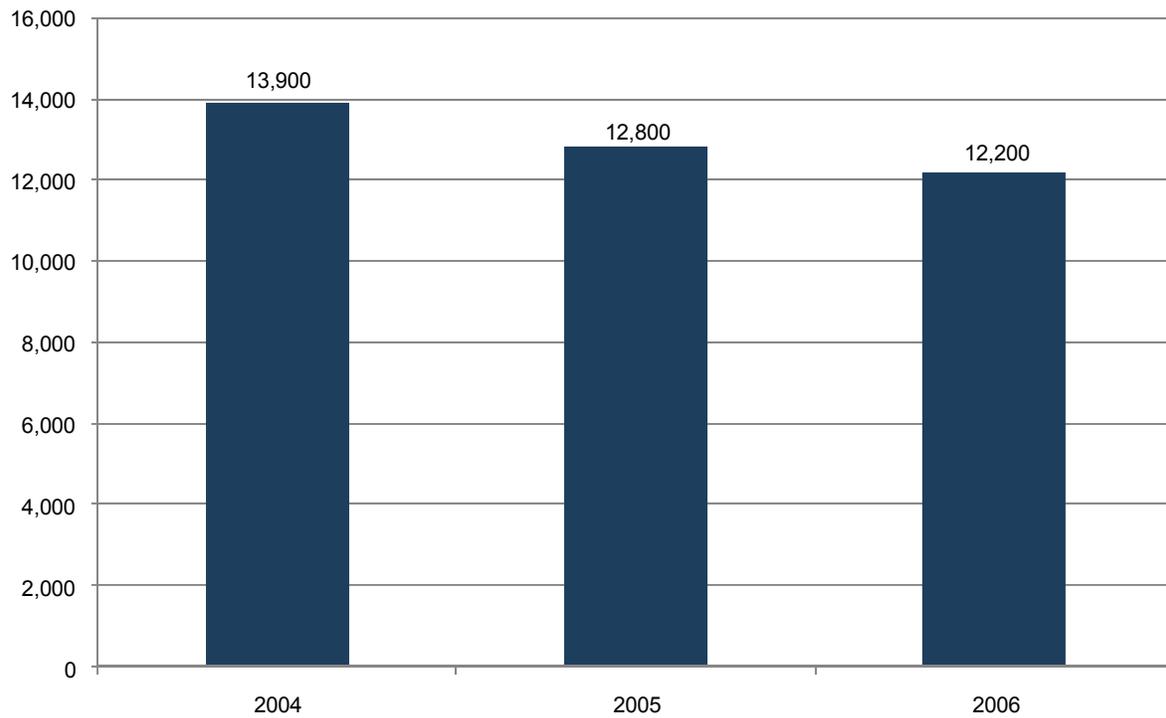
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The three occupations with the highest number of non-fatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), production workers (all other), and assemblers and fabricators (all other).
- 28% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 45 to 54, while the 35 to 44 age group represented 25%, and 20% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 36% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 59% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in manufacturing during 2006, representing roughly 35% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 38% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 26% of cases, and approximately 11% were the result of falls on same level.
- Men experienced 81% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

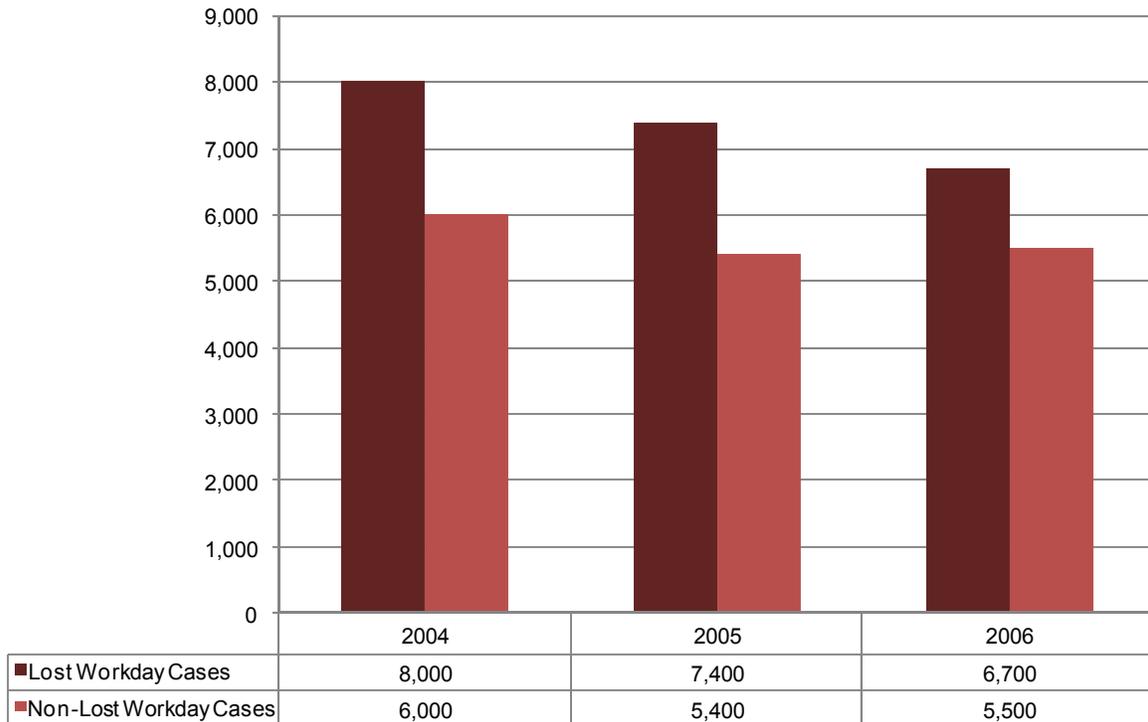
**Chart 27: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), manufacturing, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



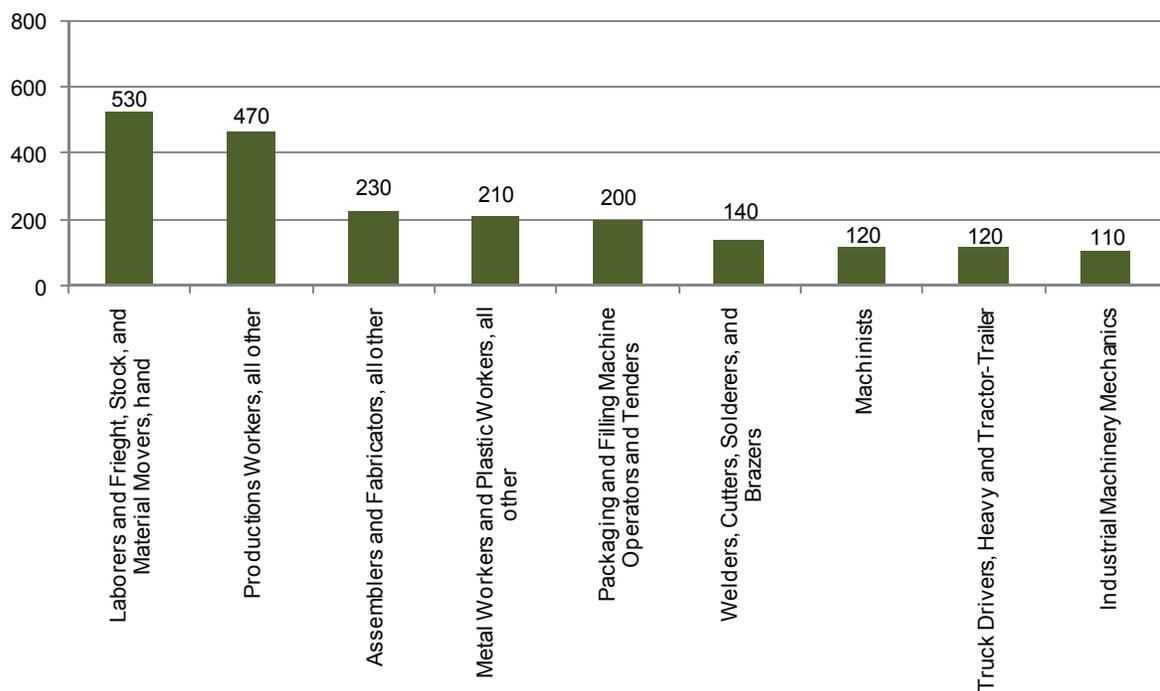
**Chart 28: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 2004 - 2006**



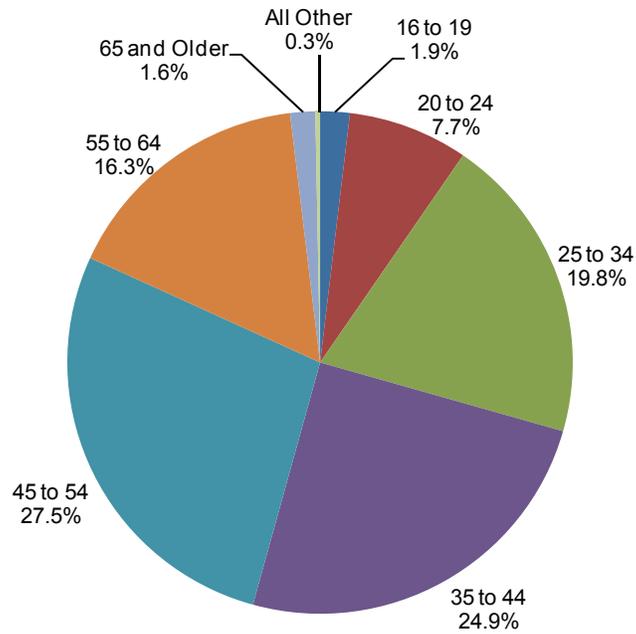
**Chart 29: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, manufacturing, 2004 - 2006**



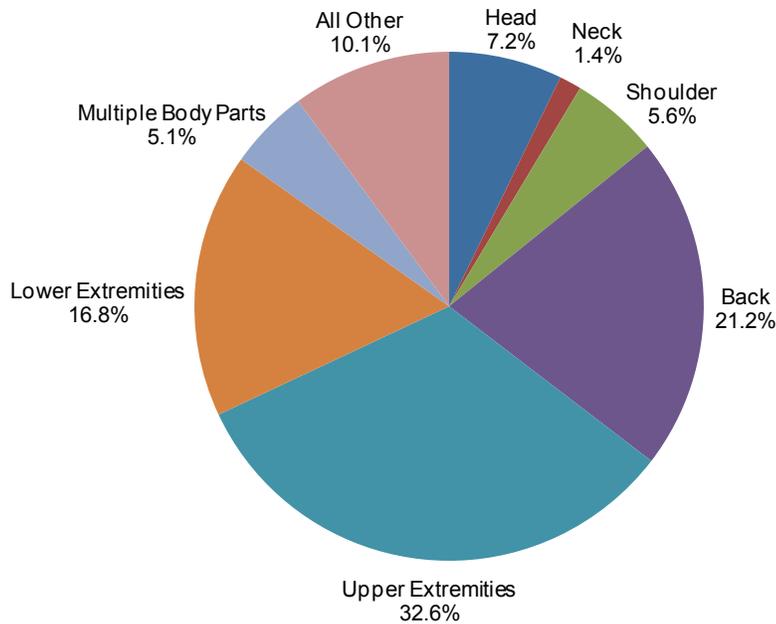
**Chart 30: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, manufacturing, 2006**



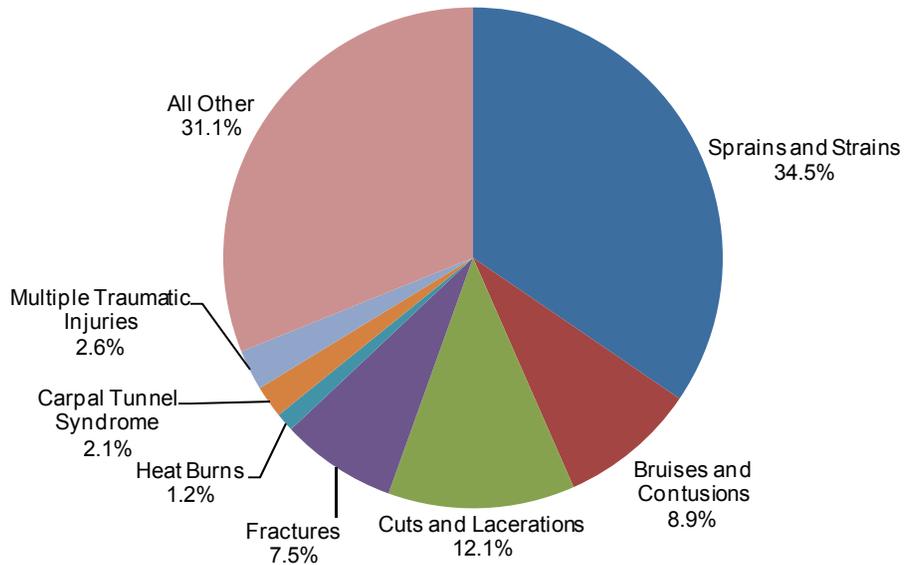
**Chart 31: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, manufacturing, 2006**



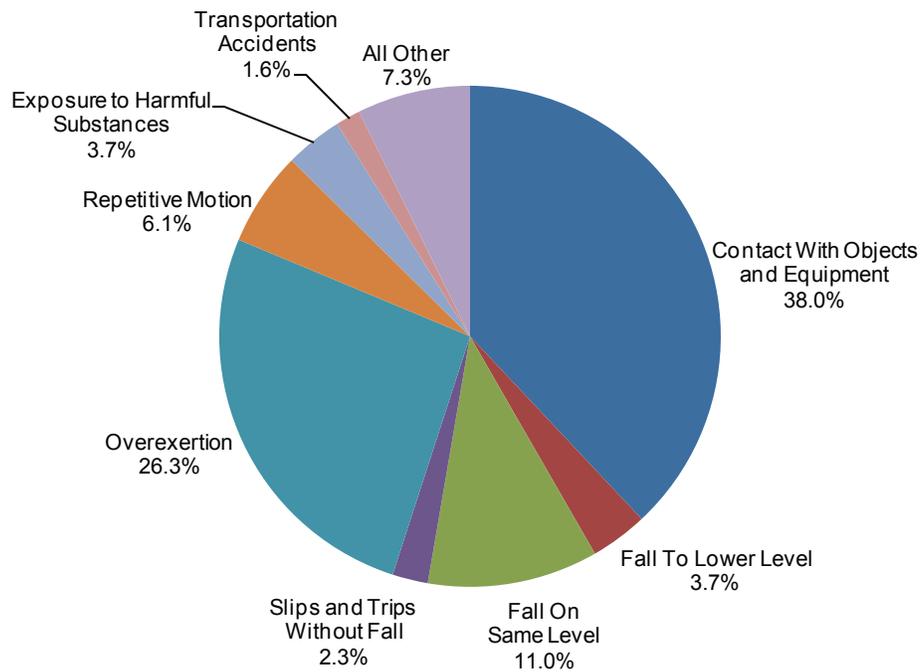
**Chart 32: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, manufacturing, 2006**



**Chart 33: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, manufacturing, 2006**



**Chart 34: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, manufacturing, 2006**



# **TRADE, TRANSPORTATION, AND UTILITIES HIGHLIGHTS**

## *Occupational Examples:*

Merchant Wholesalers, Automotive Dealers, Couriers, Bus and Taxi Drivers, Truck Drivers, Cashiers, Retail Salespersons, Warehouse Workers, Air Traffic Controllers, Baggage Handlers, Flight Attendants, Water and Sewage Workers, Oil and Gas Distributors, and Electrical Power Installers and Repairers.

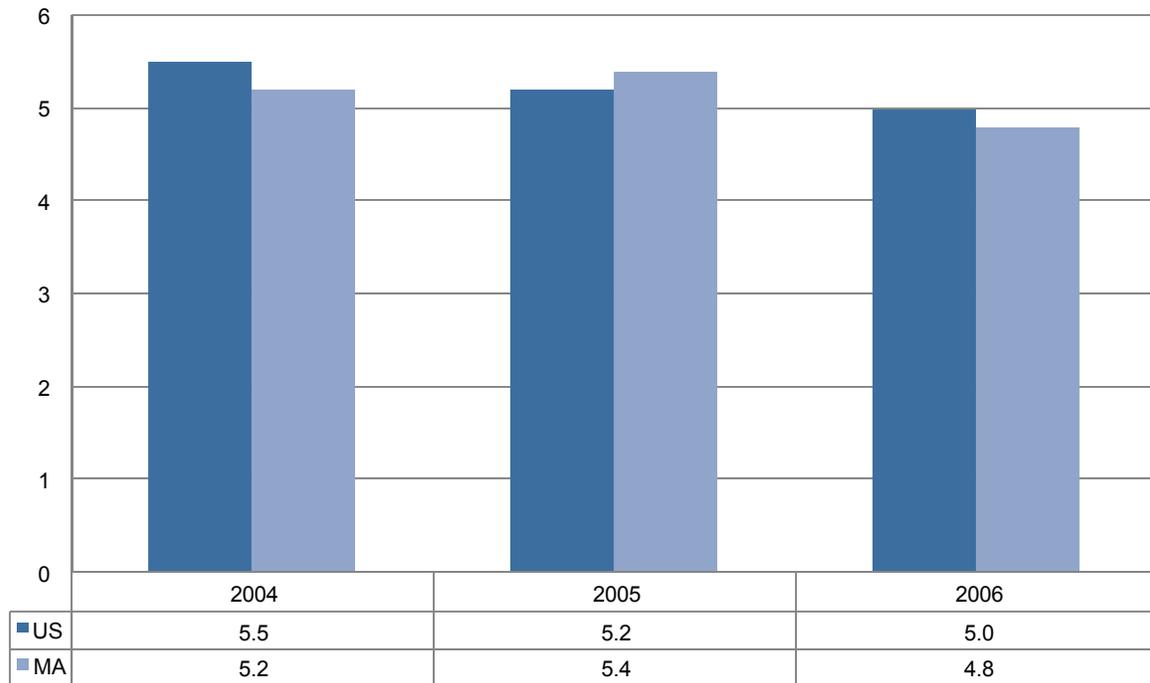
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Trade, transportation, and utilities had an incidence rate of 4.8 cases per 100 FTEs, and employed 20.5% of MA private sector workers. The incidence rate for this industry decreased from its 2005 rate of 5.4 cases per 100 FTEs.
- Among the trade, transportation, and utilities industry, retail trade had the highest number of cases with approximately 12,000 of the 22,100 cases, or roughly 54% of the incidents in this industrial sector.

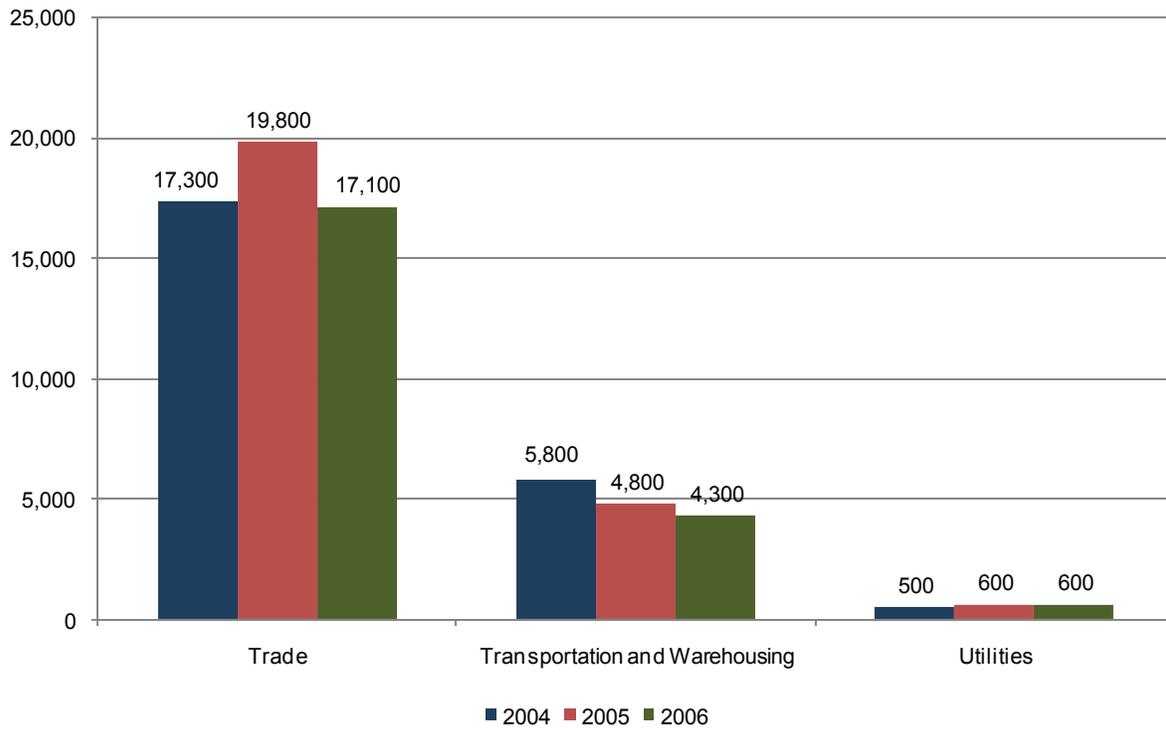
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The three occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: laborers and freight, stock and material movers (hand), truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailer), and retail salespersons.
- 27% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 45 to 54 age group represented 22%, and 21% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 45% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 66% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in trade, transportation, and utilities during 2006, representing roughly 45% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 34% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while contact with objects and equipment accounted for approximately 25% of cases, and approximately 12% were the result falls on same level.
- Men experienced 76% of the incidents involving days away from work.

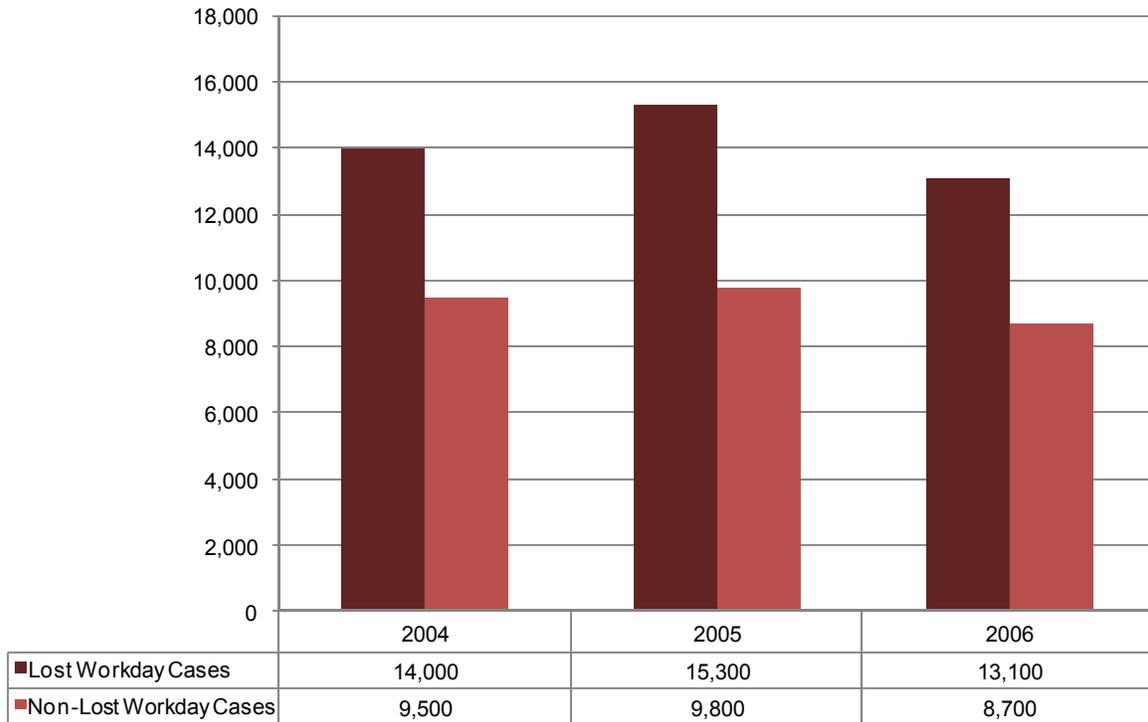
**Chart 35: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), trade, transportation, and utilities, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



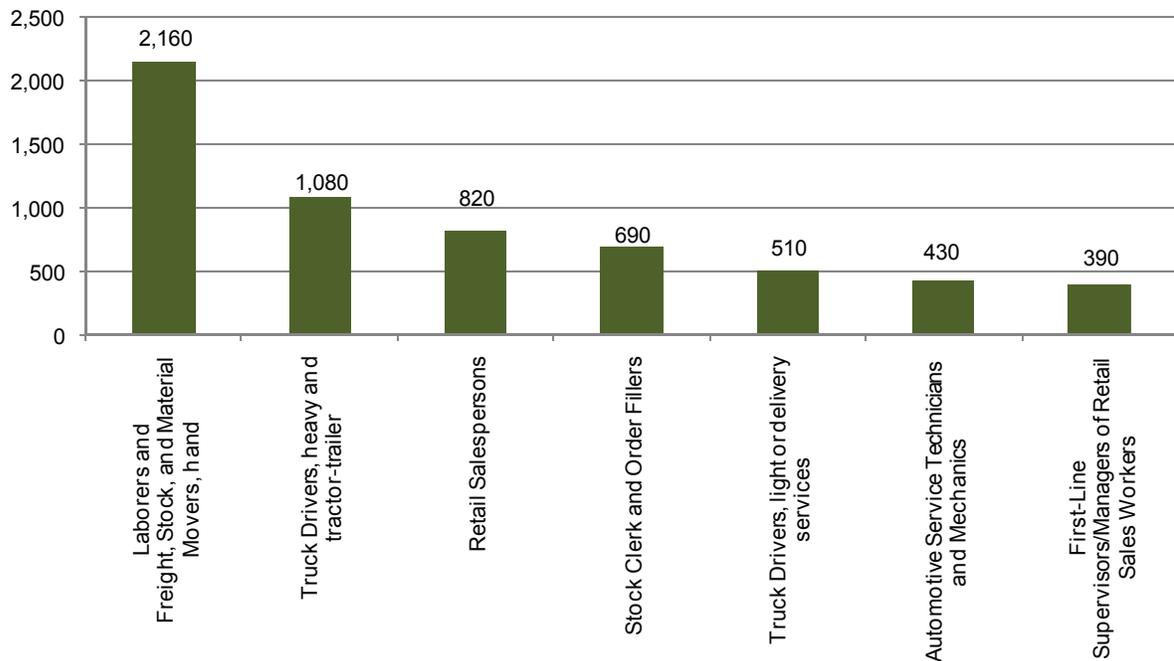
**Chart 36: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004 - 2006**



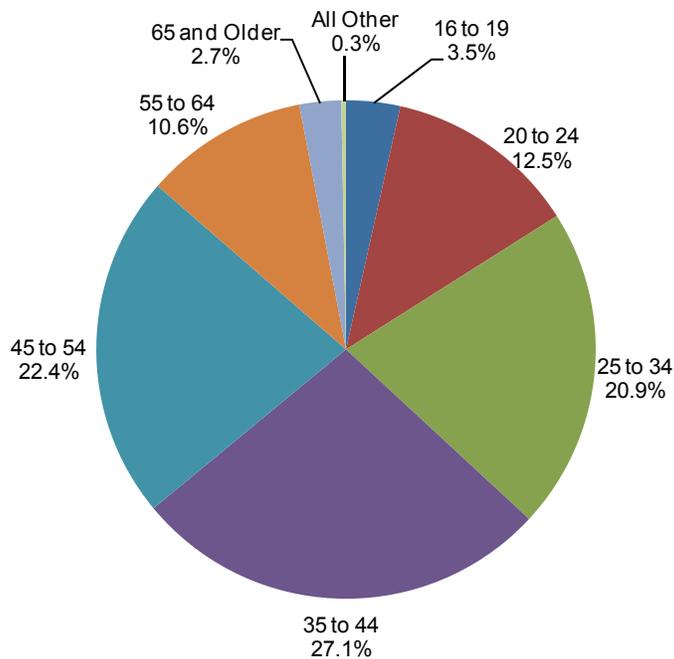
**Chart 37: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2004 - 2006**



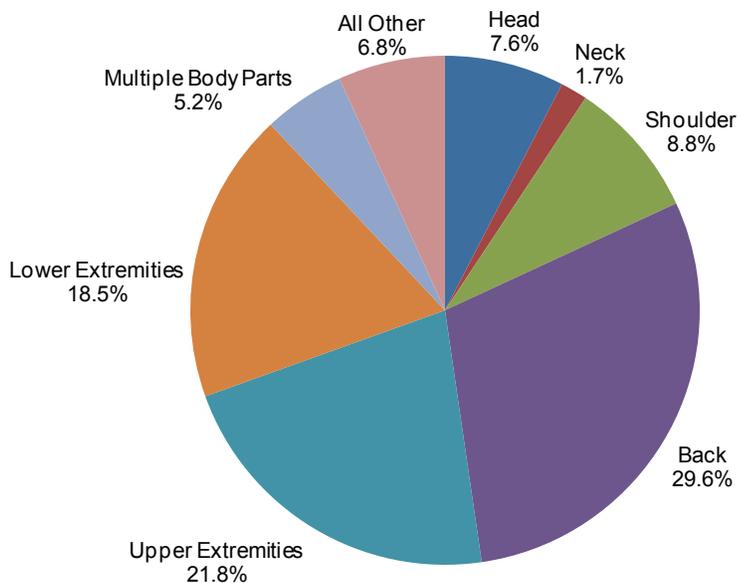
**Chart 38: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2006**



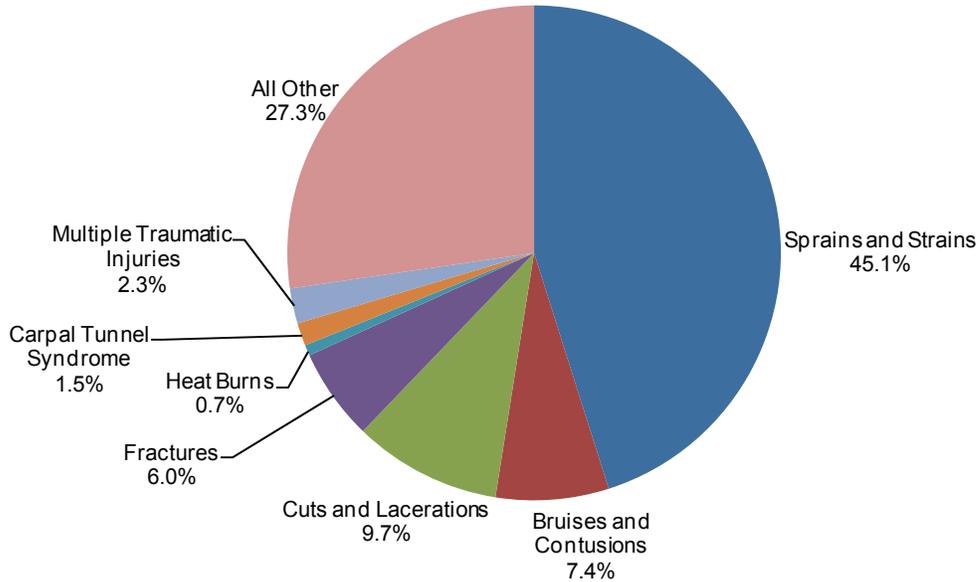
**Chart 39: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2006**



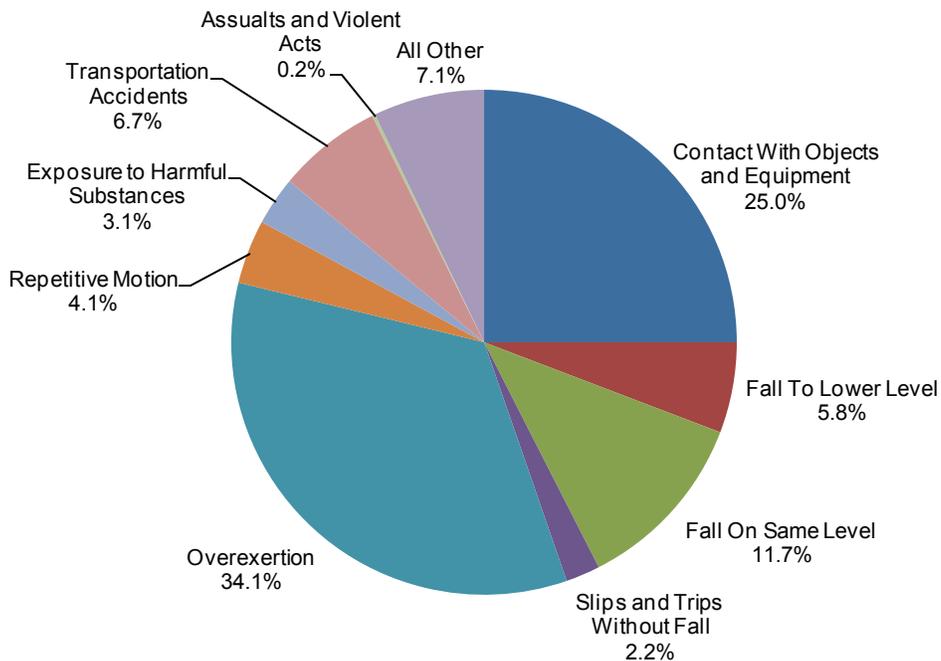
**Chart 40: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2006**



**Chart 41: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2006**



**Chart 42: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, trade, transportation, and utilities, 2006**



## **Information Highlights**

### *Occupational Examples:*

Newspaper Publishers, Radio Broadcasters, TV Anchors, Journalists, Librarians, Printers, Motion Picture Editors, Movie Theatre Attendants, Record Producers, Webpage Designers, Software Publishers, Telephone Repair Workers, and Cable and Internet Providers and Technicians

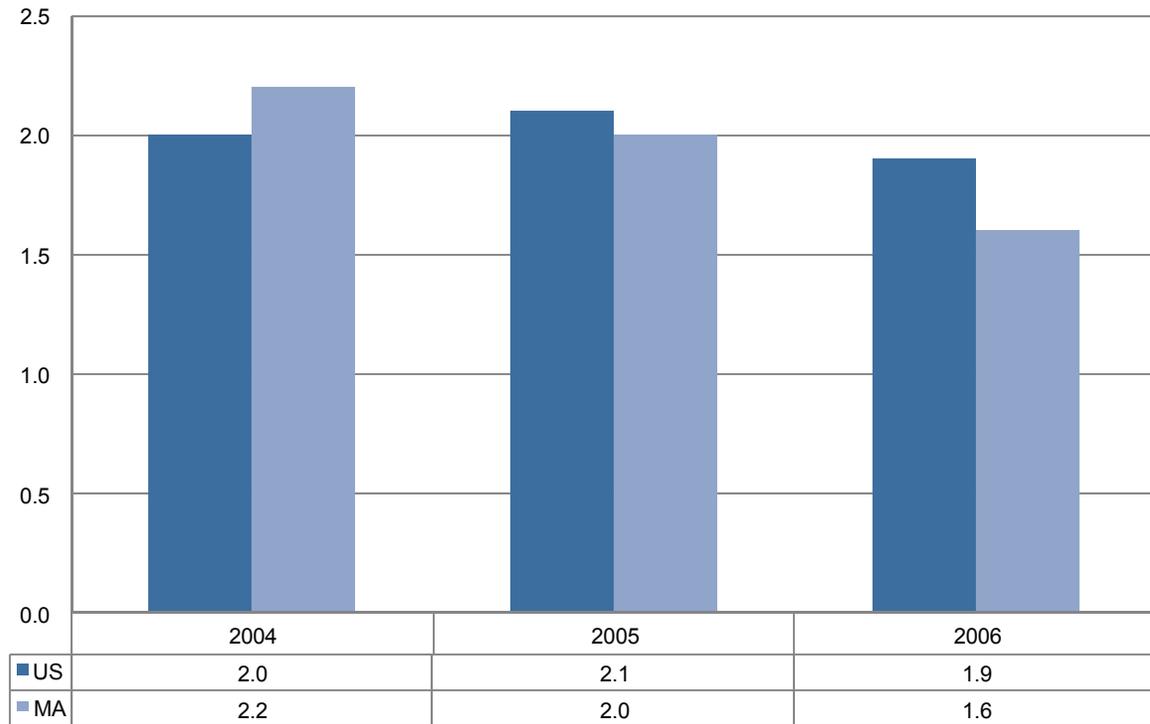
### **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Approximately 3.2% of MA private sector employees worked in the information industry, which had an incidence rate of 1.6 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs. The incidence rate for the information industry decreased from 2.0 cases per 100 FTEs in 2005, to 1.6 cases per 100 FTEs in 2006.

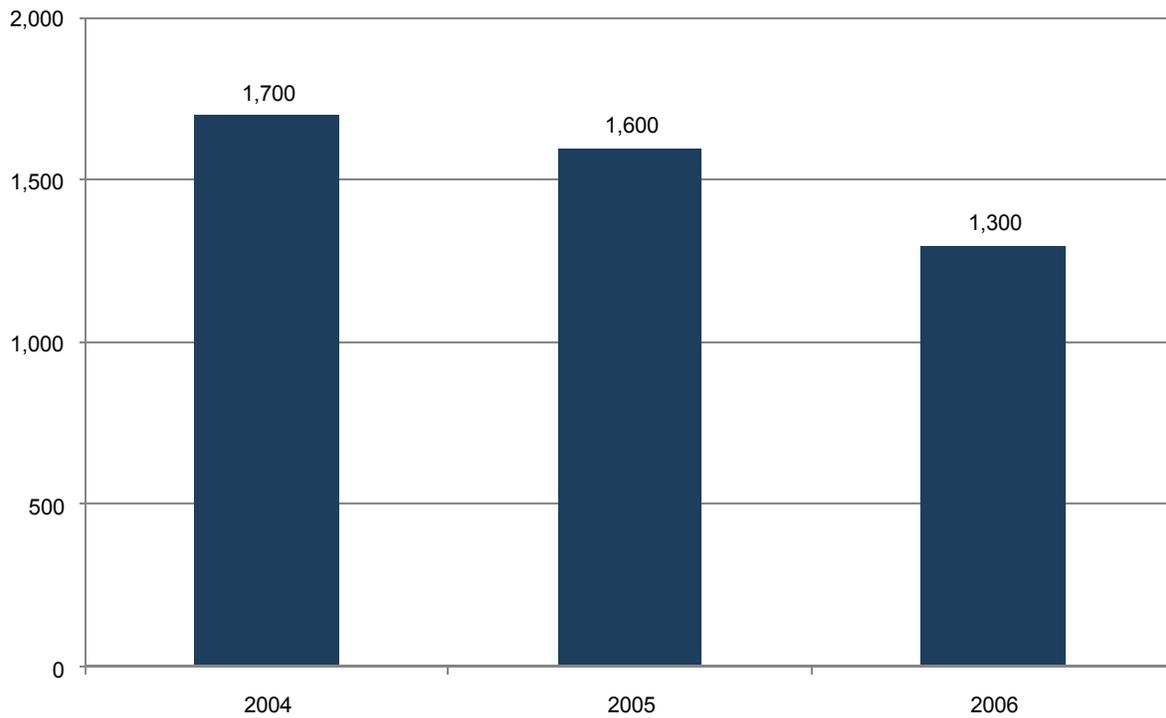
### **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The four occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: telecommunication line installers and repairers, drivers and sales workers, telecommunication equipment installers and repairers (except line) and printing machine operators.
- 37% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 45 to 54 age group represented 22%, and 18% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 34% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 61% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in information during 2006, representing roughly 42% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 22% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses while overexertion accounted for approximately 19% of cases, and approximately 13% were the result falls on same level.
- Men experienced 79% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away during 2006.

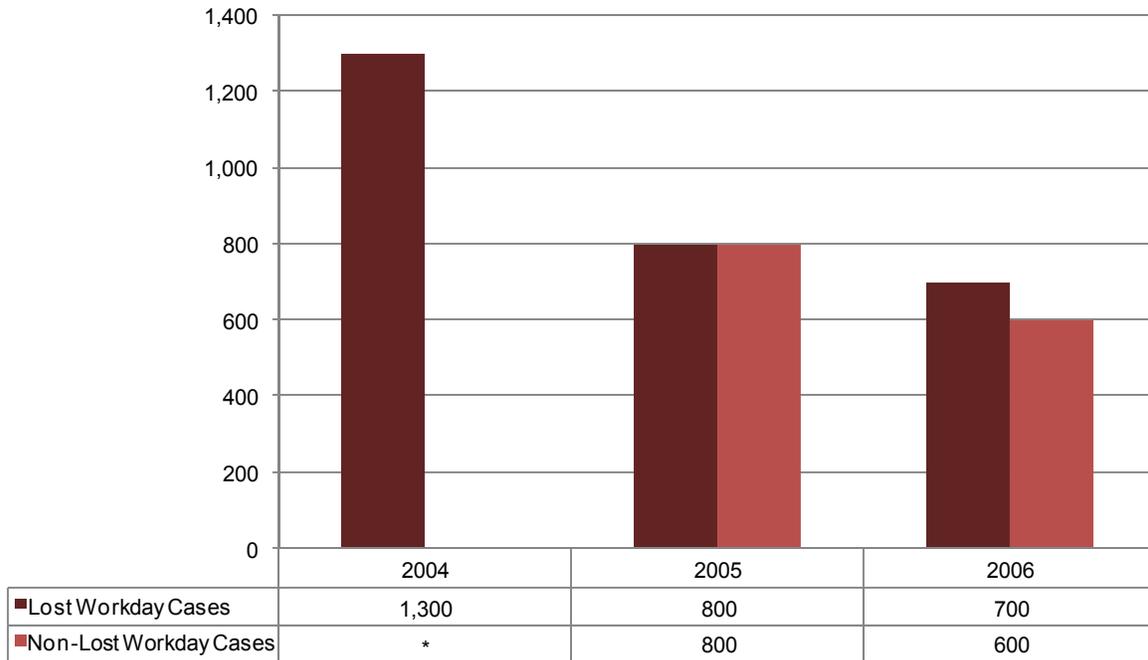
**Chart 43: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), information, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



**Chart 44: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, information, 2004 - 2006**

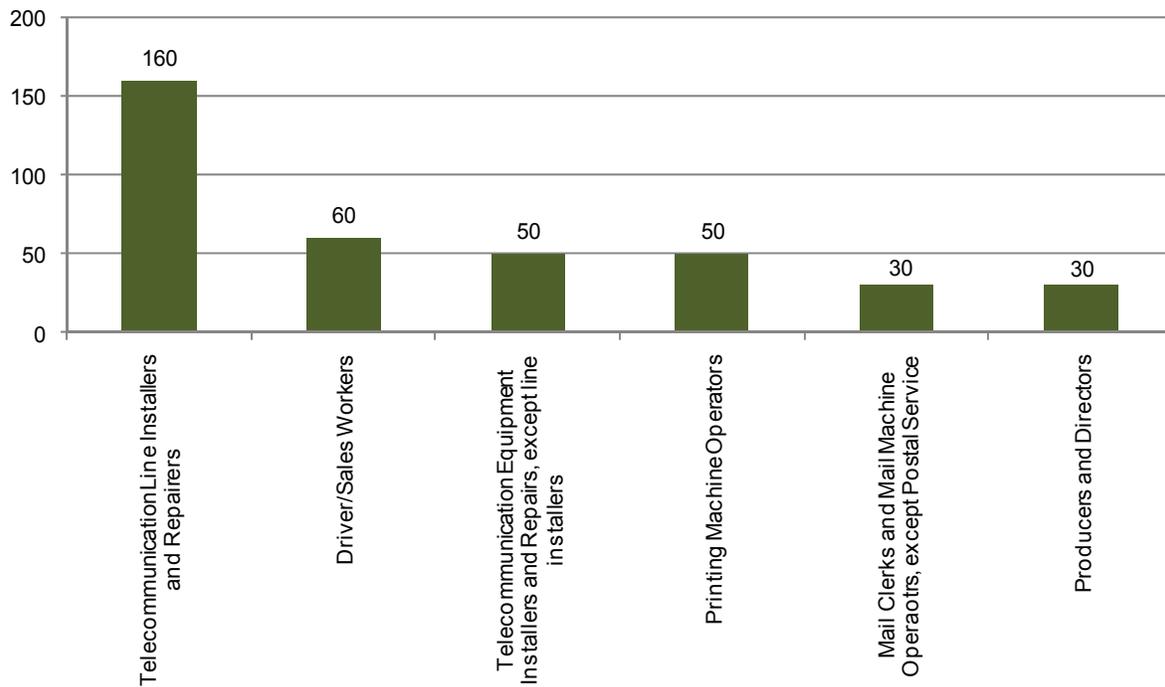


**Chart 45: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, information, 2004 - 2006**

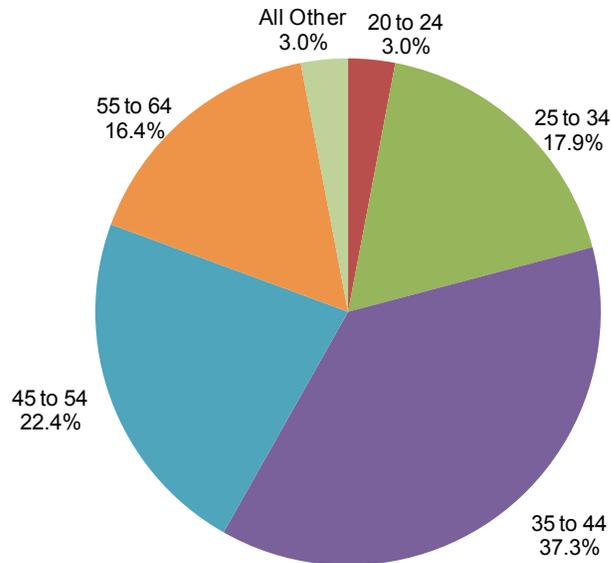


\* No data was publishable in 2004 for non-lost workday cases in the information industry

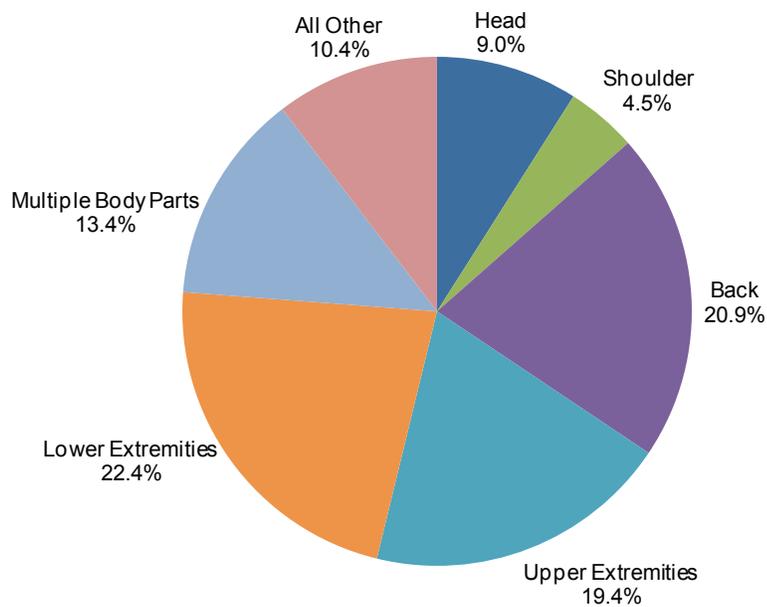
**Chart 46: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, information, 2006**



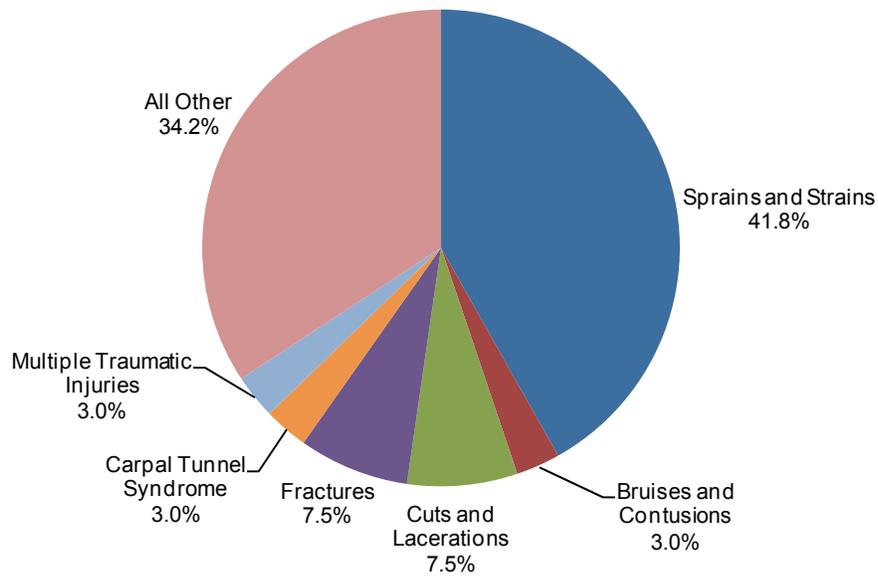
**Chart 47: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, information, 2006**



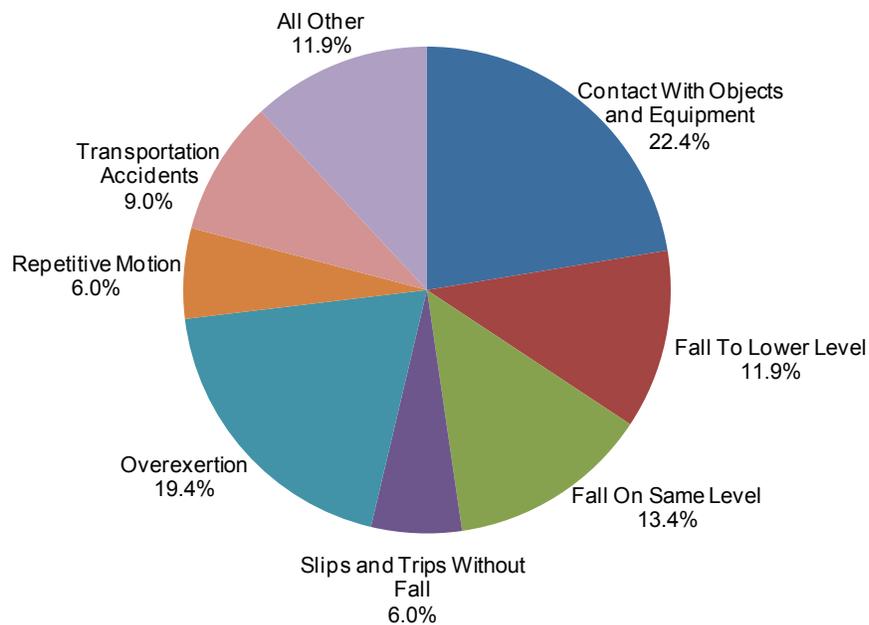
**Chart 48: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, information, 2006**



**Chart 49: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, information, 2006**



**Chart 50: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, information, 2006**



# **Financial Activities Highlights**

## *Occupational Examples:*

Bank Tellers, Credit Analysts, Loan Brokers, Stock Brokers, Investment Advisors, Portfolio Managers, Insurance Carriers, Claims Adjusters, Realtors, Property Managers, Car Rental Clerks, and Video Rental Attendants

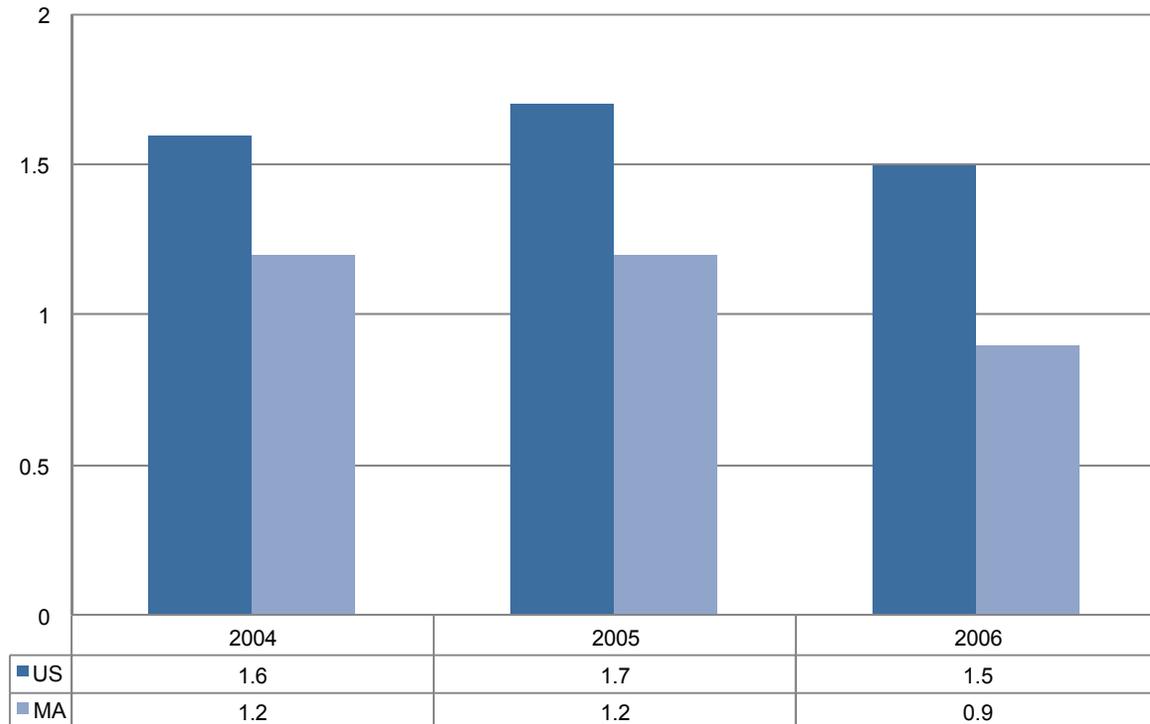
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- The lowest injury and illness incidence rate, 0.9 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs, occurred in financial activities, which employed 8.1% of the MA private sector workforce. This marks a decrease from 2005, which had an incidence rate of 1.2 cases per 100 FTEs.

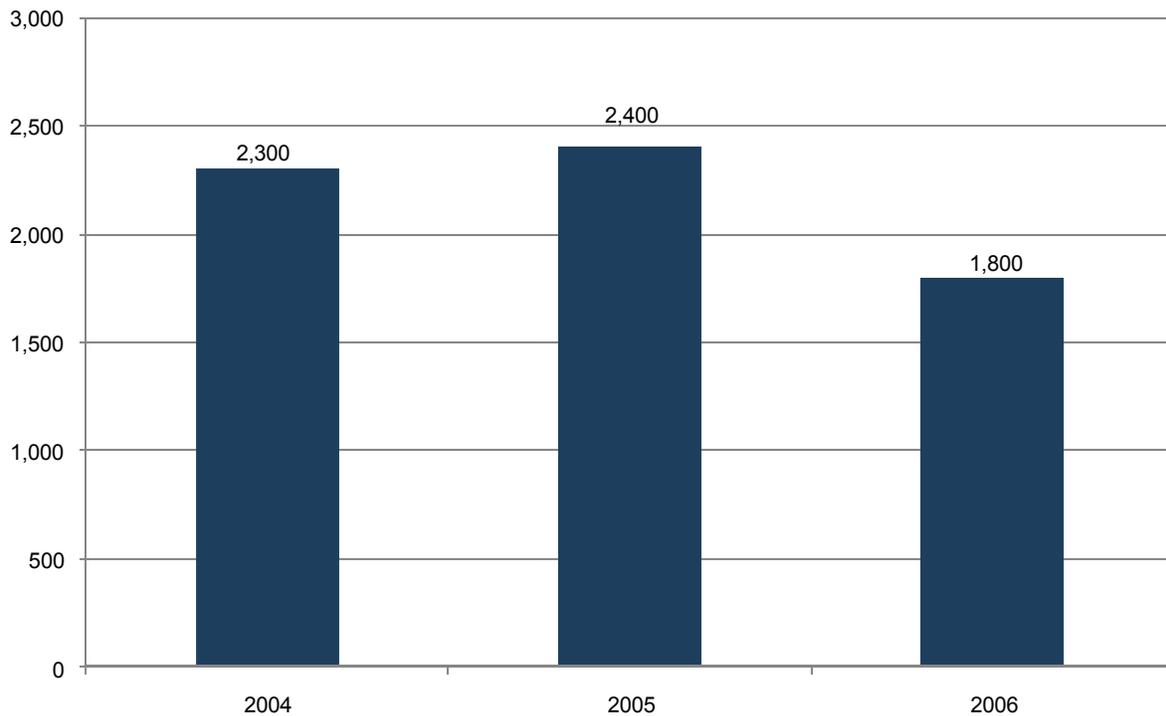
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The four occupations with the highest number nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), customer service representatives, janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeepers), and general and operations managers.
- 40% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 45 to 54, while the 35 to 44 age group represented 23%, and 18% of cases took place among 25 to 34 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 36% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 68% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in financial activities during 2006, representing roughly 36% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 23% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while both falls on same level and transportation accidents each accounted for approximately 21% of cases.
- Men and women were equally likely to have experienced an injury or illness resulting in days away from work during 2006.

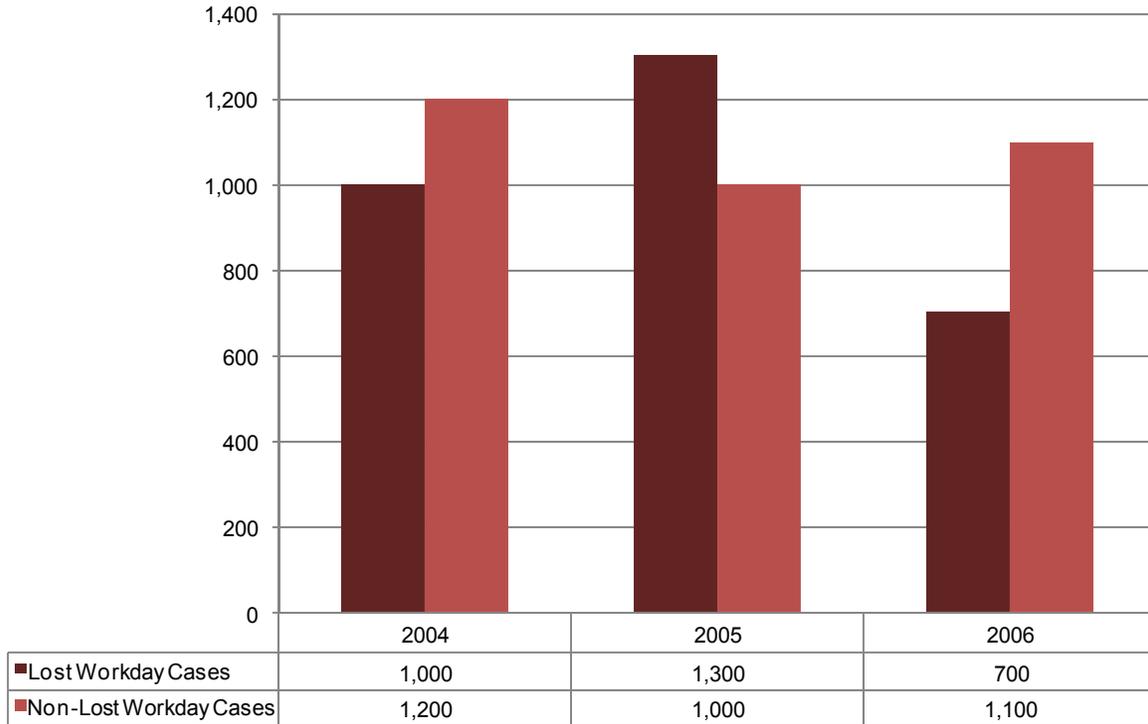
**Chart 51: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), financial activities, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



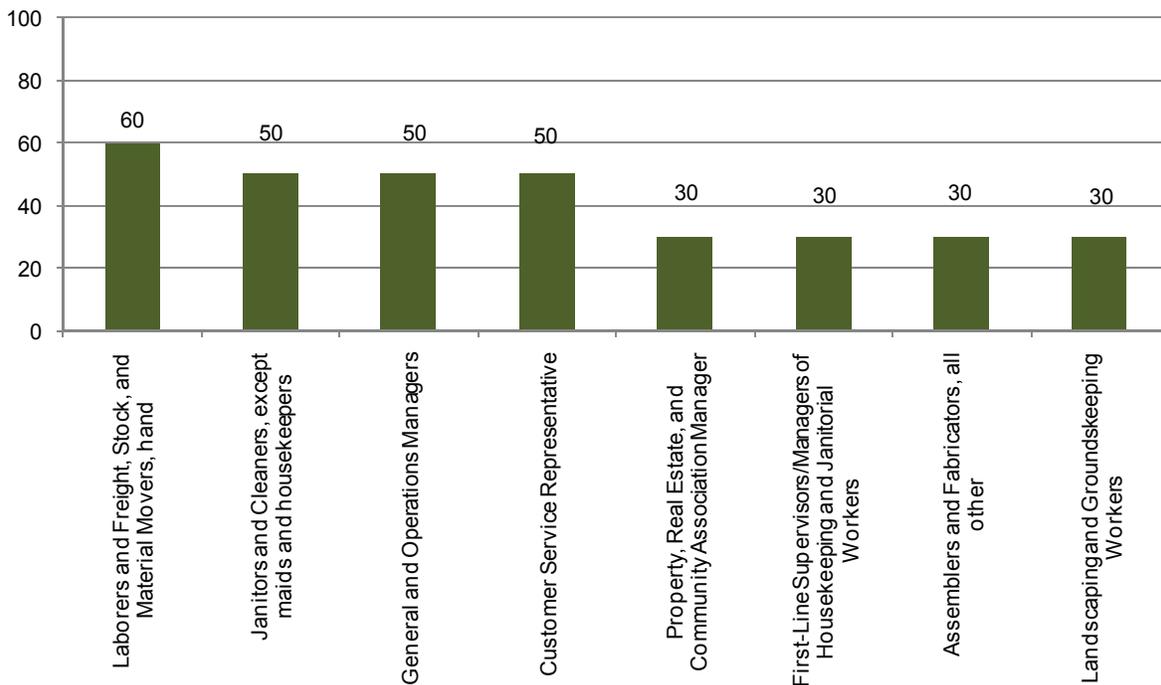
**Chart 52: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, financial activities, 2004 - 2006**



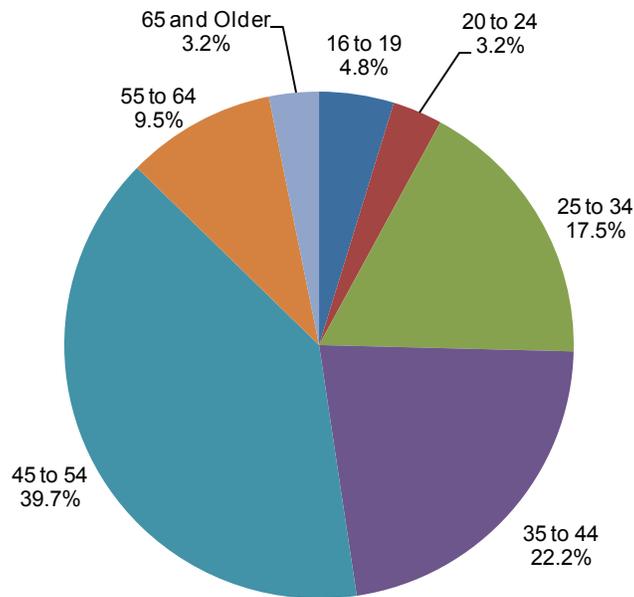
**Chart 53: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, financial activities, 2004 - 2006**



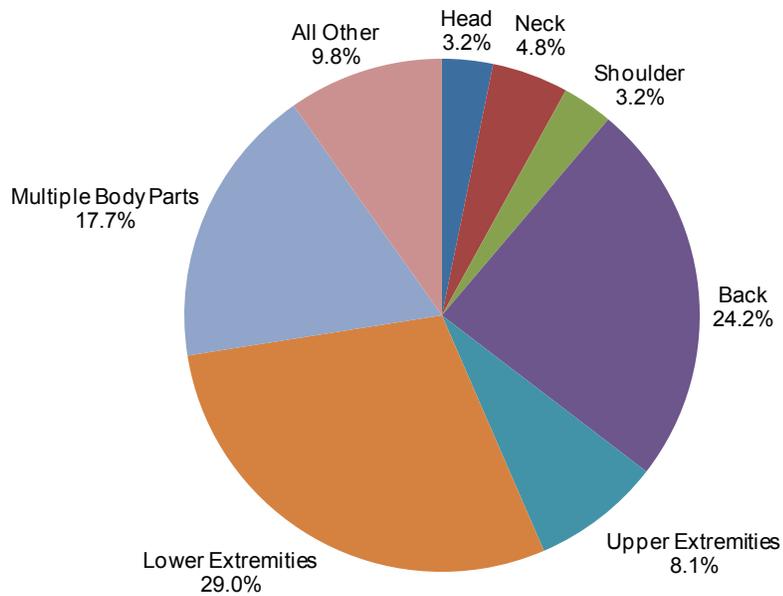
**Chart 54: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, financial activities, 2006**



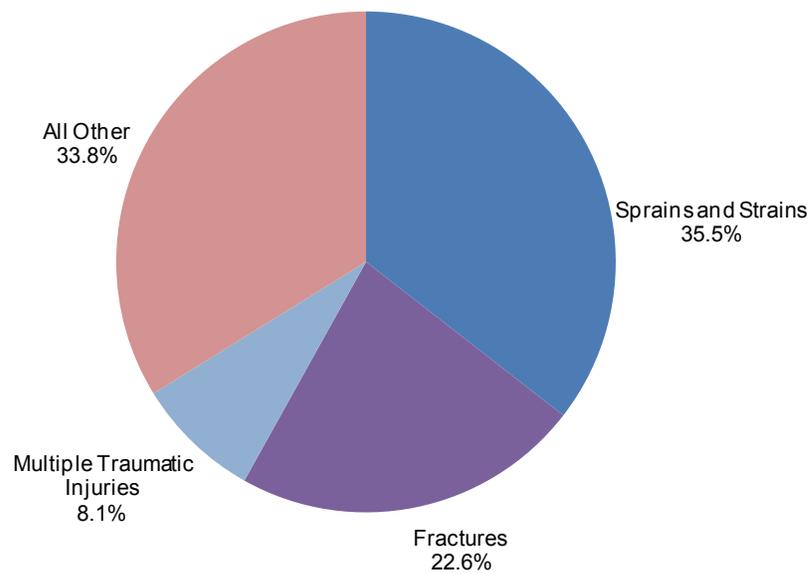
**Chart 55: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, financial activities, 2006**



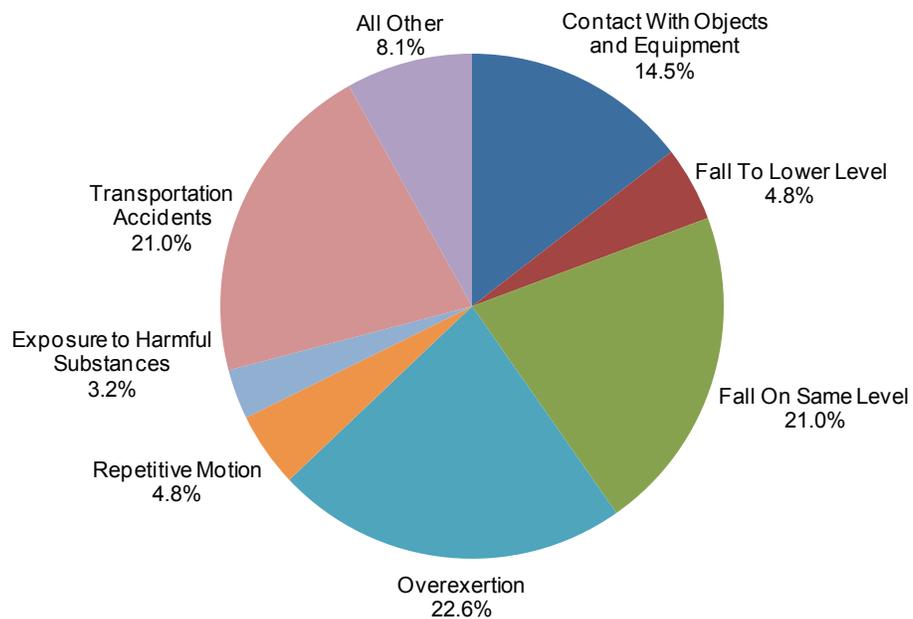
**Chart 56: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, financial activities, 2006**



**Chart 57: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, financial activities, 2006**



**Chart 58: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, financial activities, 2006**



# **PROFESSIONAL AND BUSINESS SERVICES HIGHLIGHTS**

## *Occupational Examples:*

Lawyers, Accountants, Architects, Civil Engineers, Tour Guides, Computer Programmers, Photographers, Veterinarians, Telemarketers, Pest Control Workers, Security Guards, Landscapers, Garbage Collectors, Janitors and Cleaners, and Maids and Housekeepers

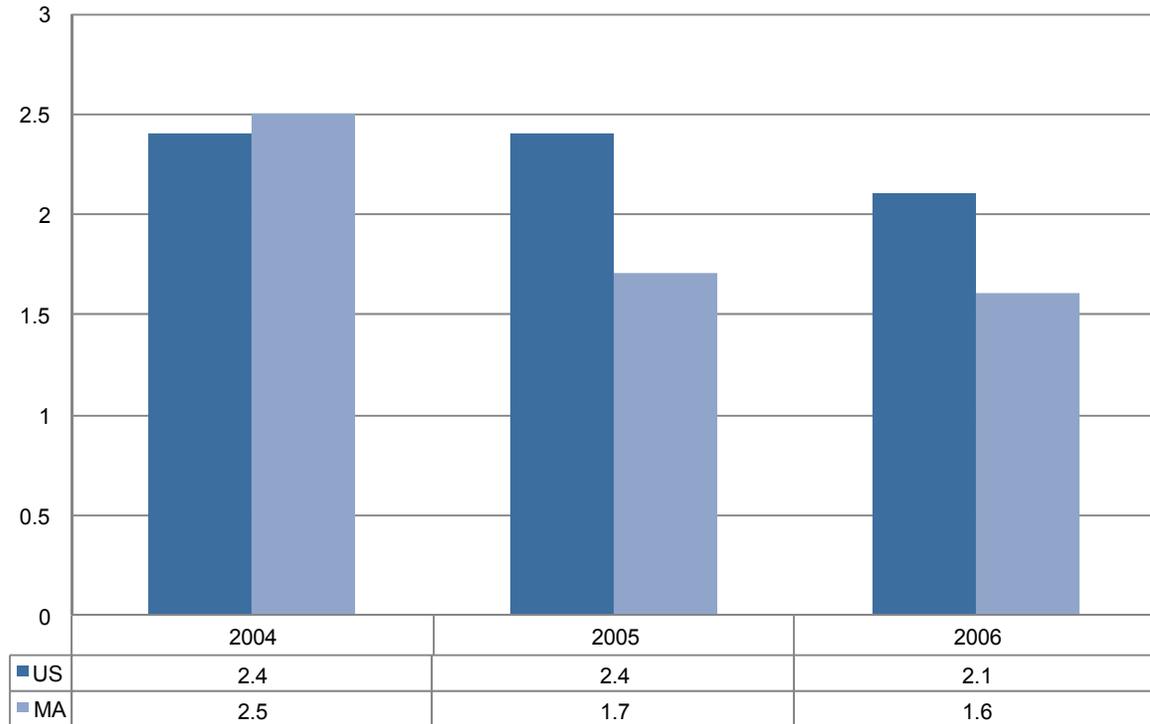
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Professional and business services had an incidence rate of 1.6 cases per 100 FTEs, and employed 17.0% of MA private sector workers within the state. A slight decrease in this industry's incidence rate occurred from 2005 (1.7 cases per 100 FTEs) to 2006 (1.6 cases per 100 FTEs).

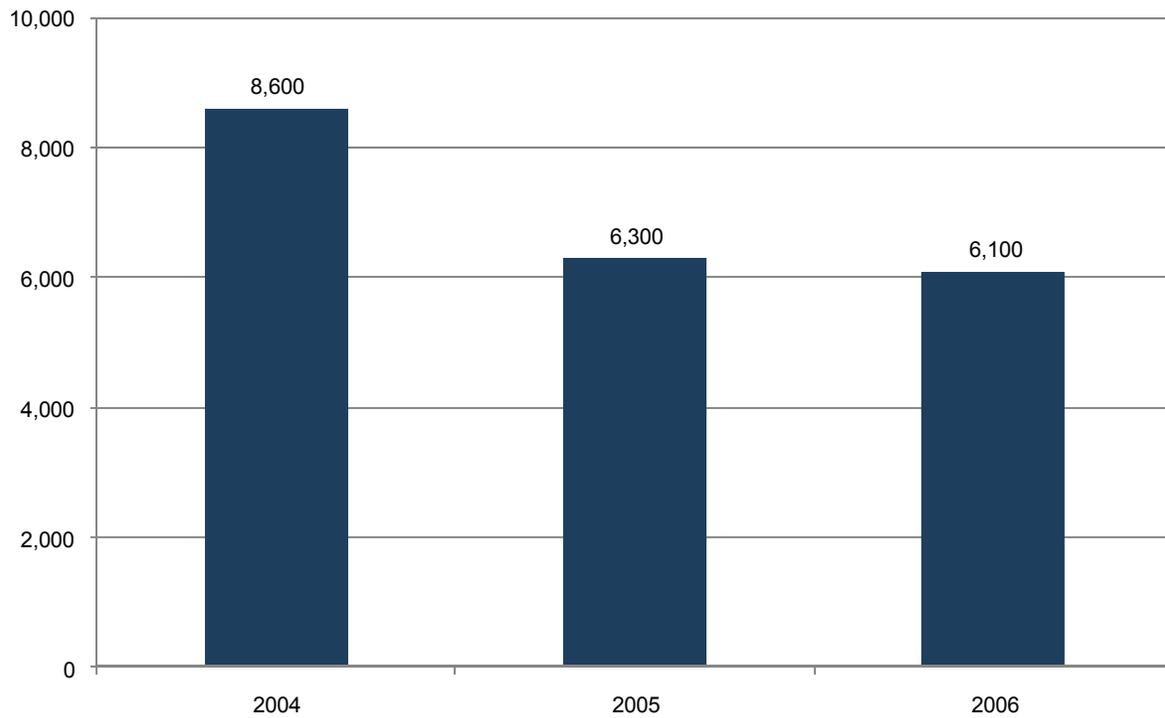
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The five occupations with the highest number nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: laborers and freight, stock, and material movers (hand), janitors and cleaners (except maids and housekeepers), landscaping and groundskeeping workers, first-line supervisors and manager of office and administrative support workers, and truck drivers (heavy and tractor-trailers).
- 34% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 45 to 54, while the 25 to 34 age group represented 31%, and 14% of cases took place among 35 to 44 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the lower extremities, including the leg, ankle, foot, and/or toe, which accounted for 36% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the lower extremities, approximately 49% affected the knee.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness professional and business services during 2006, representing roughly 36% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 35% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 19% of cases, and approximately 18% were the result falls on same level.
- Men experienced 74% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

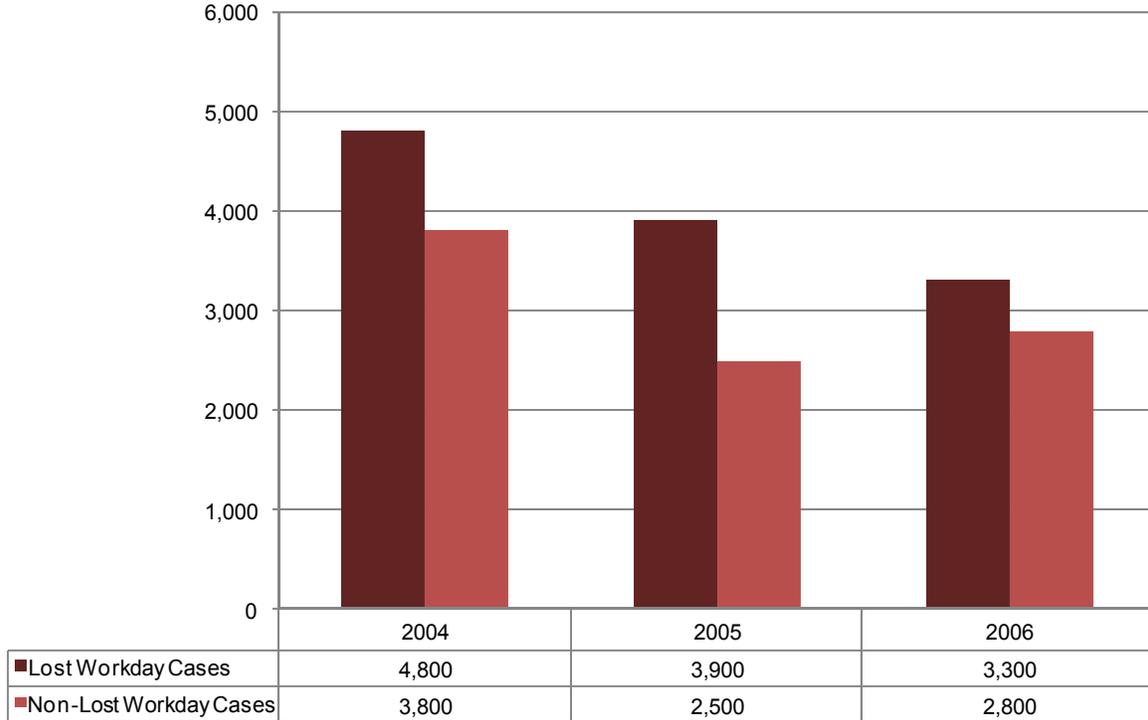
**Chart 59: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), professional and business services, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



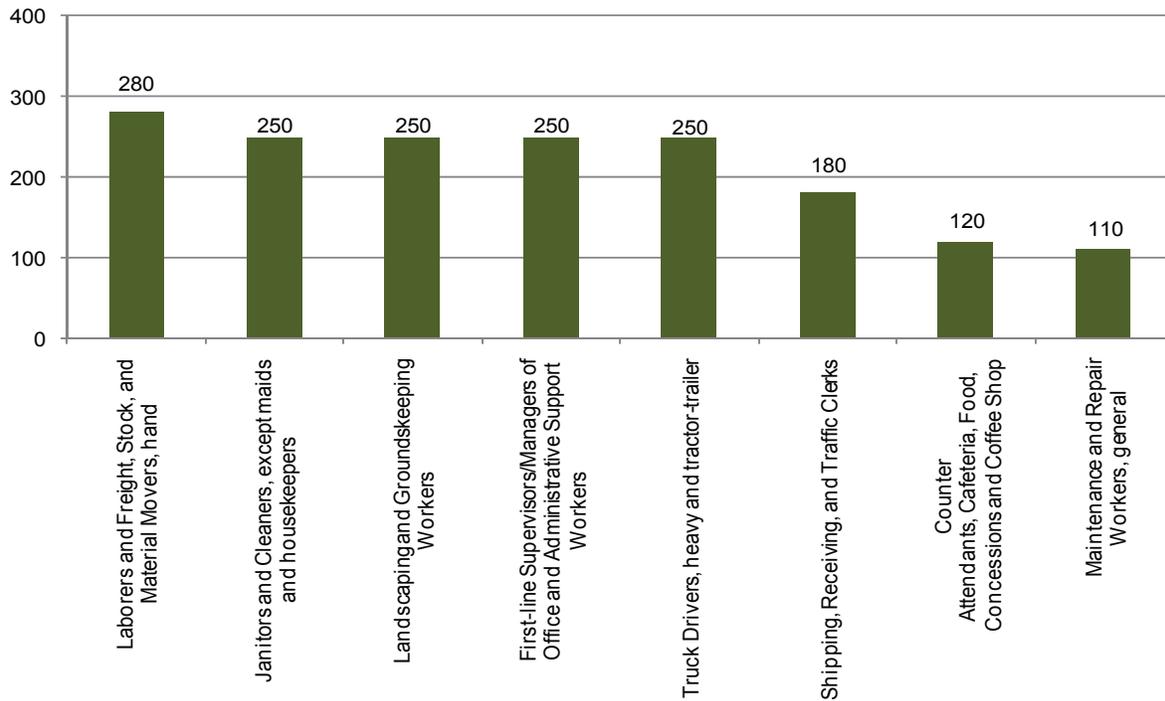
**Chart 60: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 - 2006**



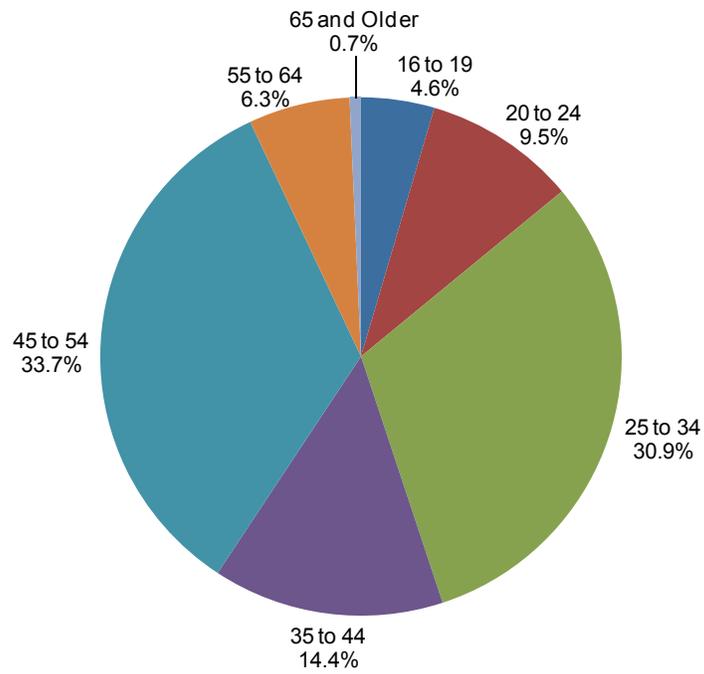
**Chart 61: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, professional and business services, 2004 - 2006**



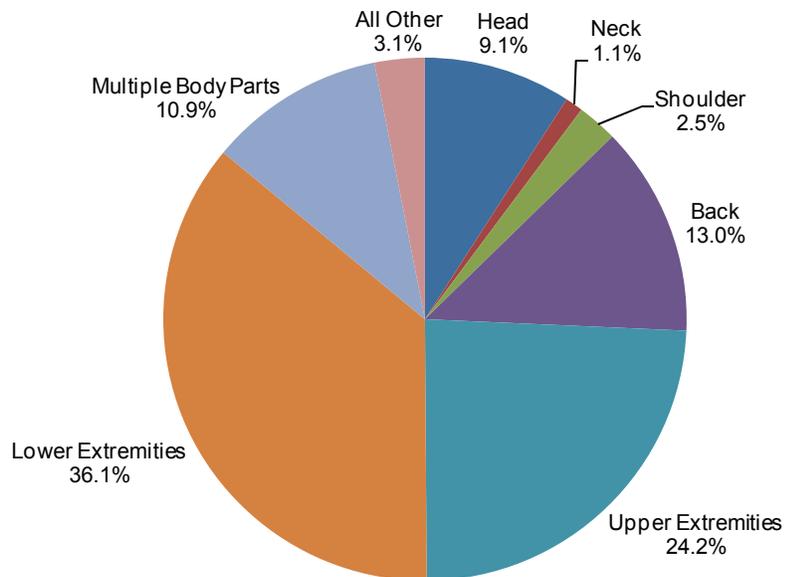
**Chart 62: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, professional and business services, 2006**



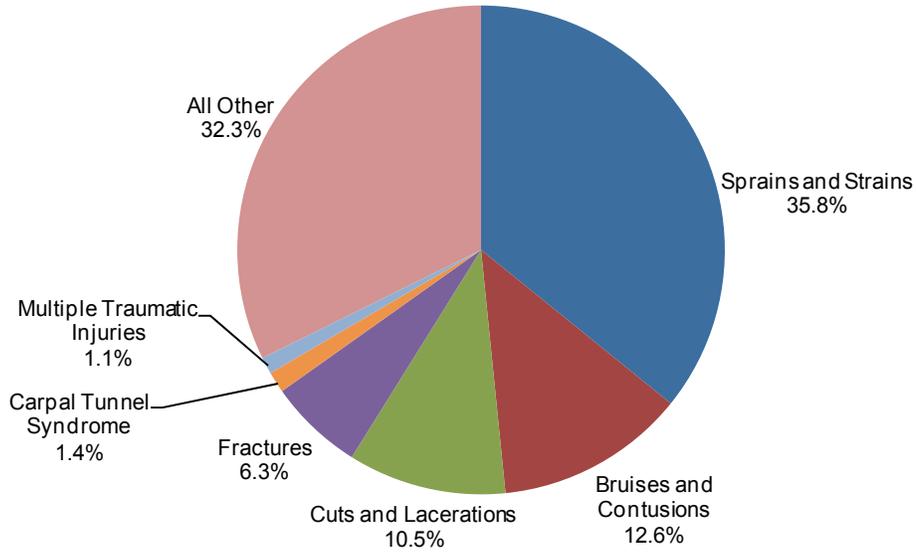
**Chart 63: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, professional and business services, 2006**



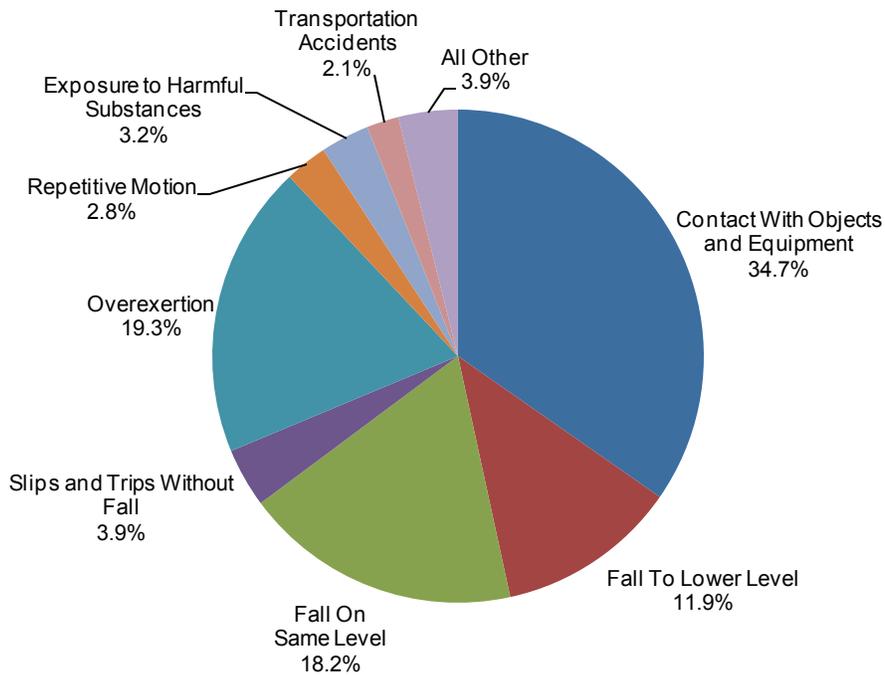
**Chart 64: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, professional and business services, 2006**



**Chart 65: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, professional and business services, 2006**



**Chart 66: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, professional and business services, 2006**



# **Education and Health Services Highlights**

## *Occupational Examples:*

Teachers and Childcare Workers, Counselors, Physicians, Dentists, Nurses, Nursing Aides, Orderlies, Mid-Wives, Medical Laboratory Technicians, Personal and Home Care Aides, Paramedics, Social Workers, Psychiatric Aides, and Janitors and Cleaners

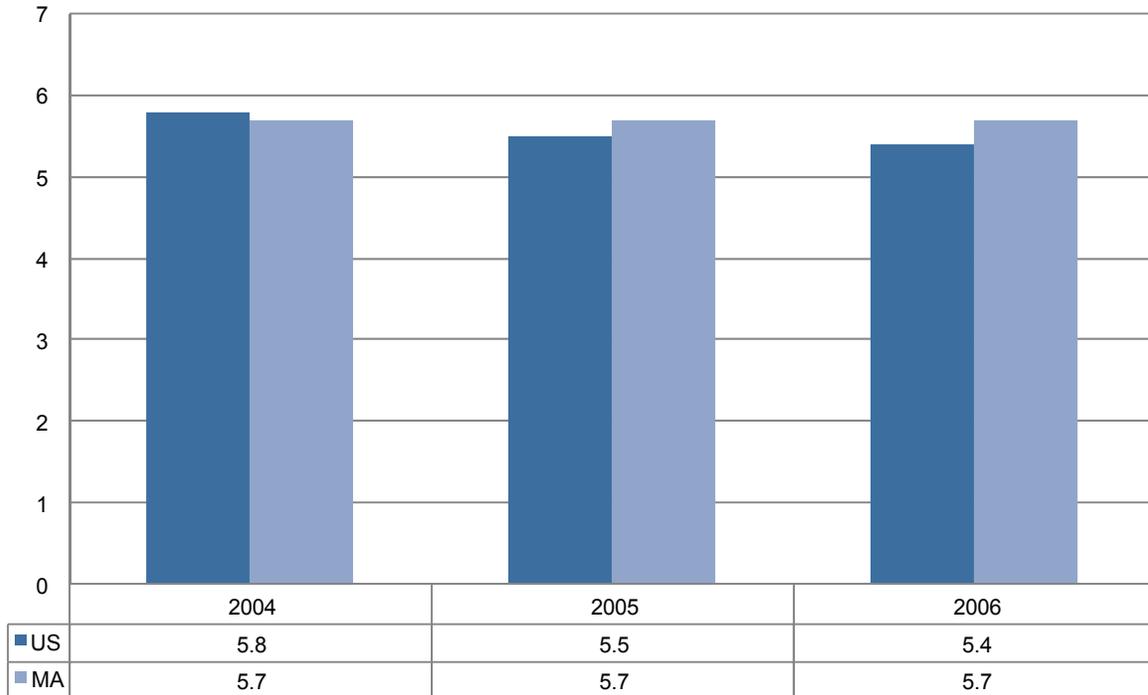
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Education and health services had an incidence rate of 5.7 cases per 100 FTEs, and the industry employed 20.6% of MA private sector workforce. The incidence rate was virtually unchanged from 2005 to 2006.
- Within the education and health services industrial sector, health services and social assistance accounted for roughly 21,600 of the 24,200 cases, or about 89%.

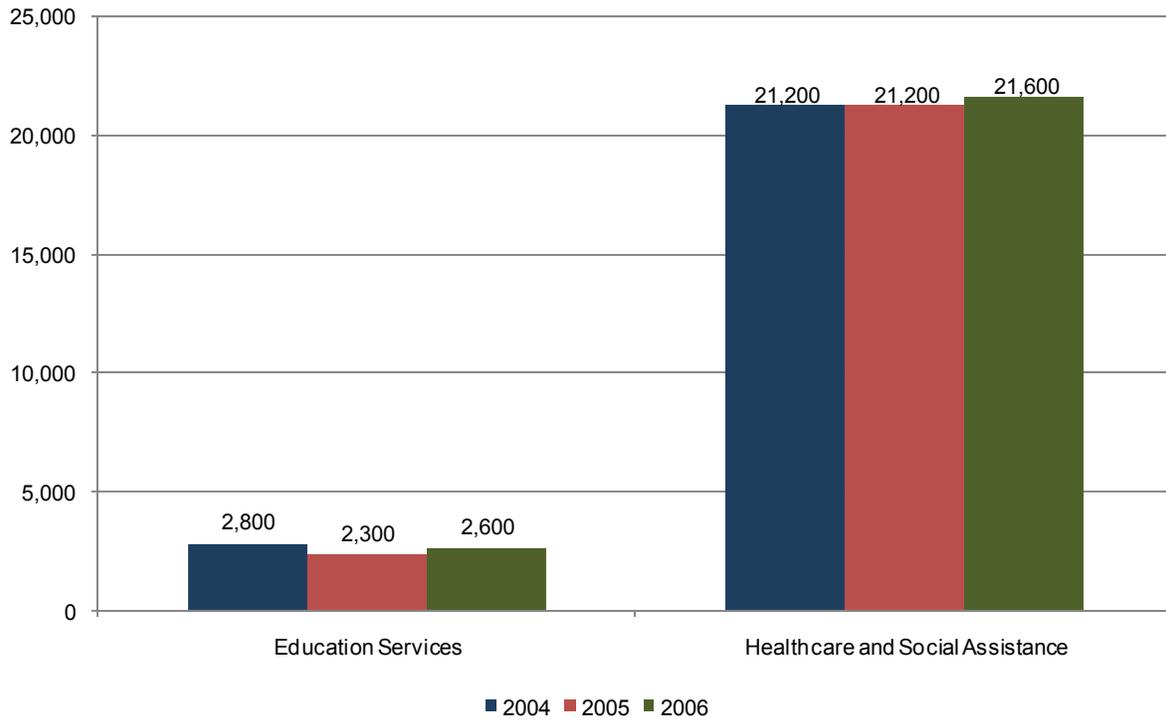
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The three occupations with the highest number nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: nursing aides, orderlies and attendants, registered nurses, and emergency medical technicians and paramedics.
- 26% of the cases occurred among workers aged 35 to 44, while the 25 to 34 age group represented 23%, and 22% took place among 45 to 54 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 44% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 68% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in education and health services during 2006, representing roughly 54% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 38% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while falls on same level accounted for approximately 17% of cases, and approximately 13% were the result of contact with objects and equipment.
- Women experienced 74% of the cases involving days away during 2006.

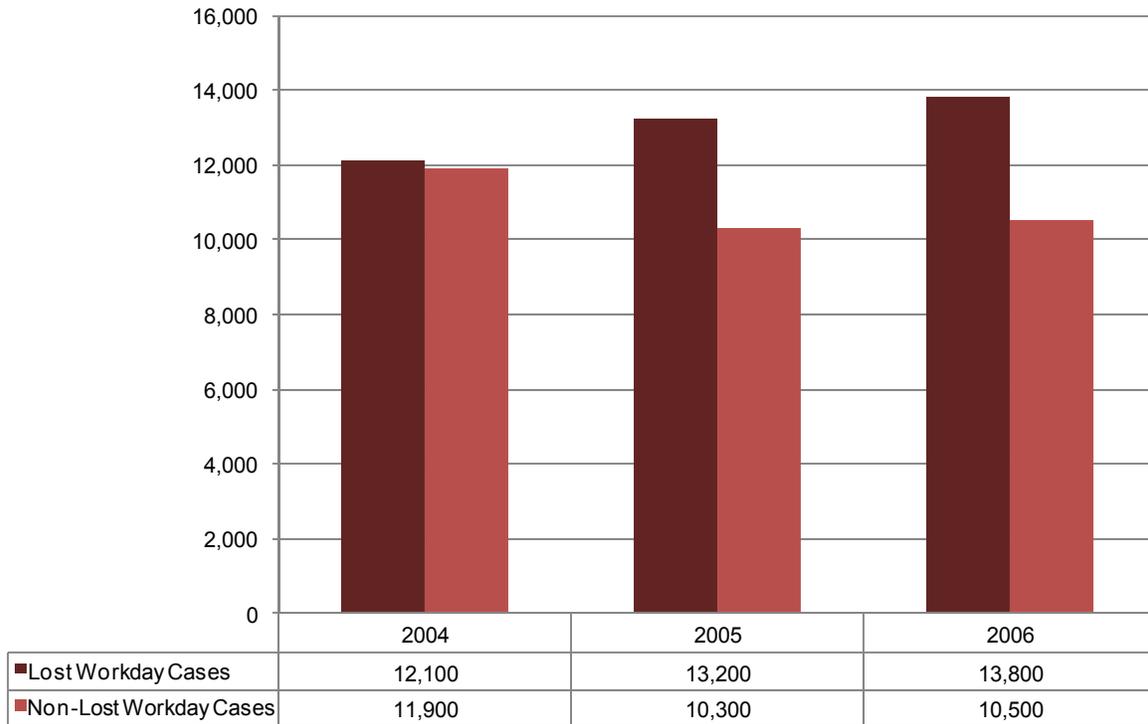
**Chart 67: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), education and health services, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



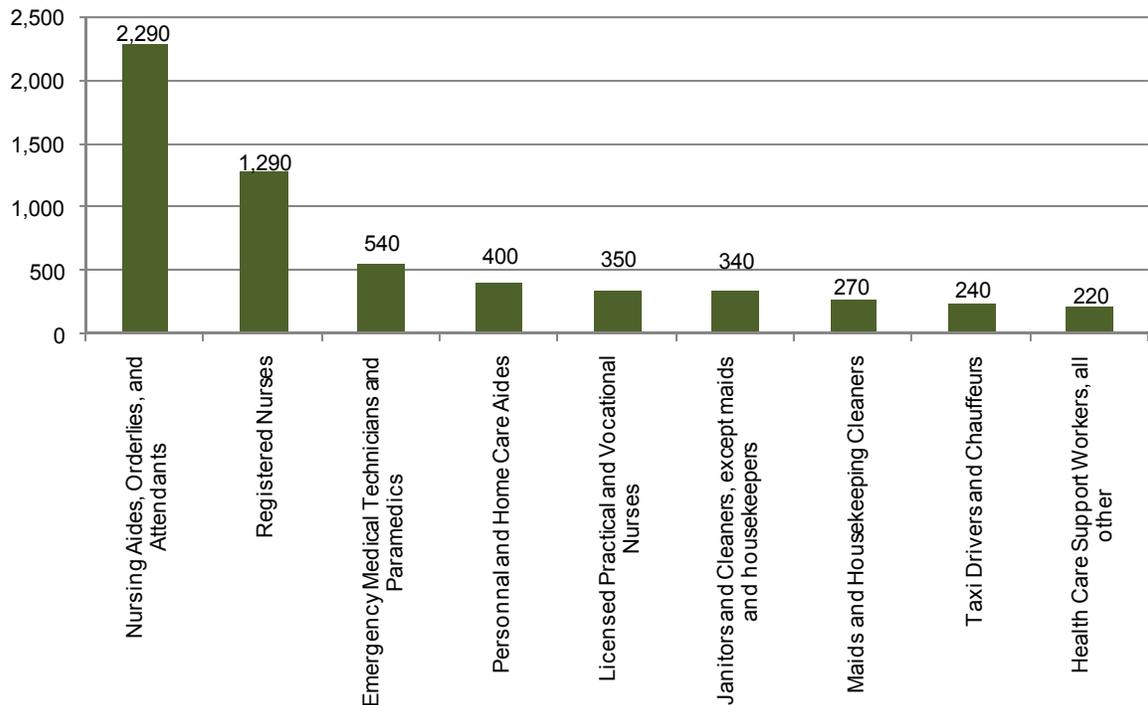
**Chart 68: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 - 2006**



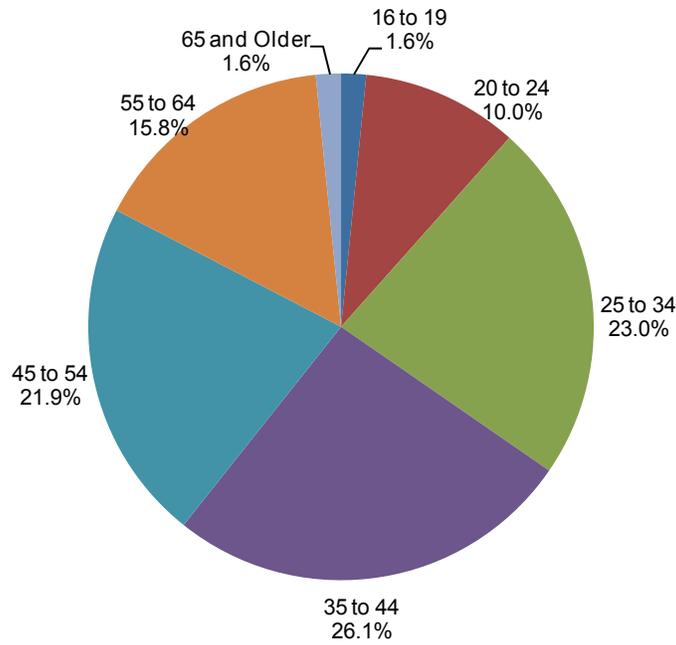
**Chart 69: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, education and health services, 2004 - 2006**



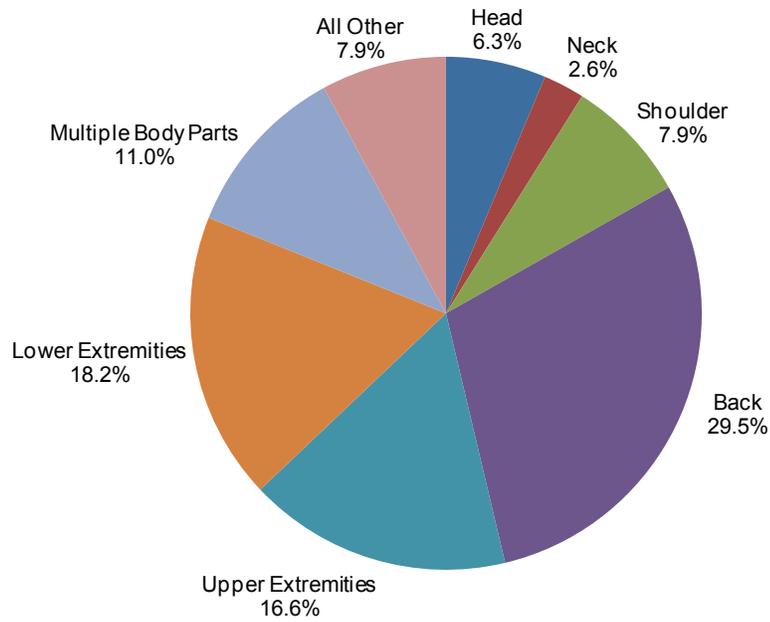
**Chart 70: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, education and health services, 2006**



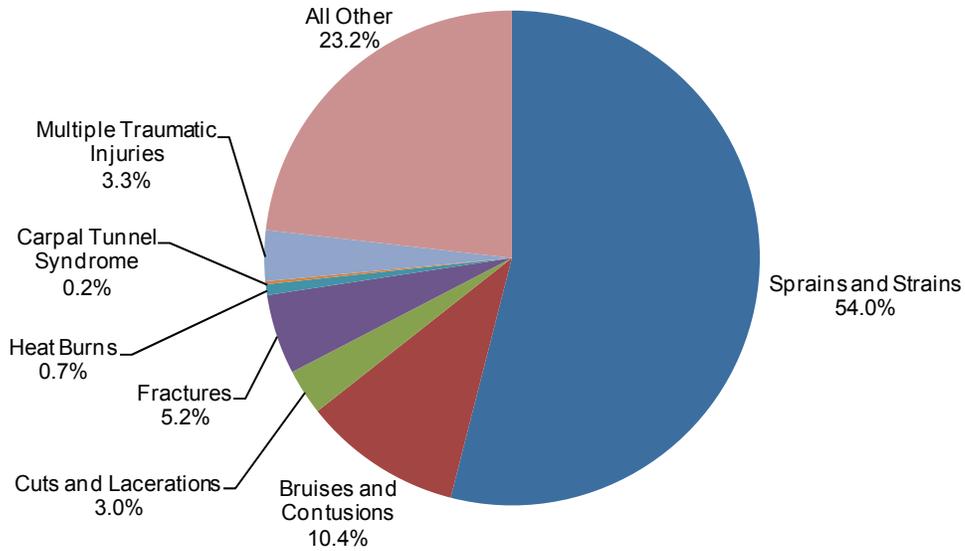
**Chart 71: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, education and health services, 2006**



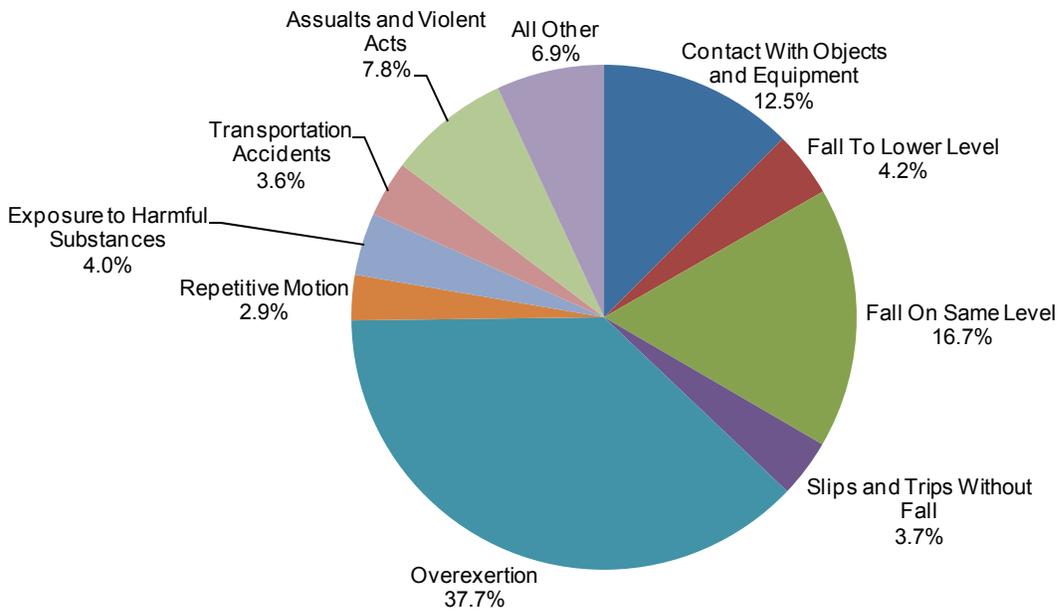
**Chart 72: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, education and health services, 2006**



**Chart 73: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, education and health services, 2006**



**Chart 74: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, education and health services, 2006**



# **Leisure and Hospitality Highlights**

## *Occupational Examples:*

Professional Athletes, Actors, Dancers, Performers, Event Promoters, Caterers, Waiters and Waitresses, Bartenders, Food Deliverers, Chefs and Cooks, Bakers, Hotel Workers, Janitors and Cleaners, Maids and Housekeepers, Amusement Park Workers, Ski Patrols, Zookeepers, and Curators

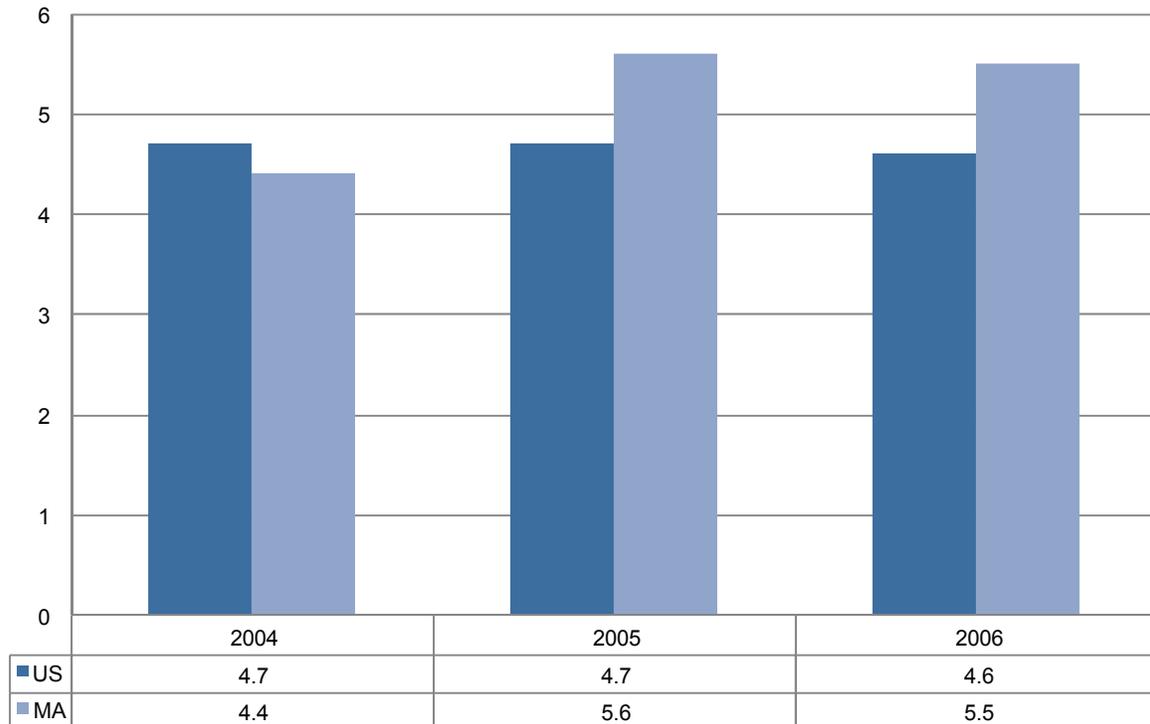
## **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Leisure and hospitality employed 10.7% of MA private sector employees, but had an incidence rate of 5.5 injuries and illnesses per 100 FTEs. Leisure and hospitality had a slight decrease in incidence rate from 2005 (5.6 cases per 100 FTEs) to 2006.
- Within the leisure and hospitality industrial sector, accommodations and food services had roughly 8,400 of the 9,700 cases, or about 85%.

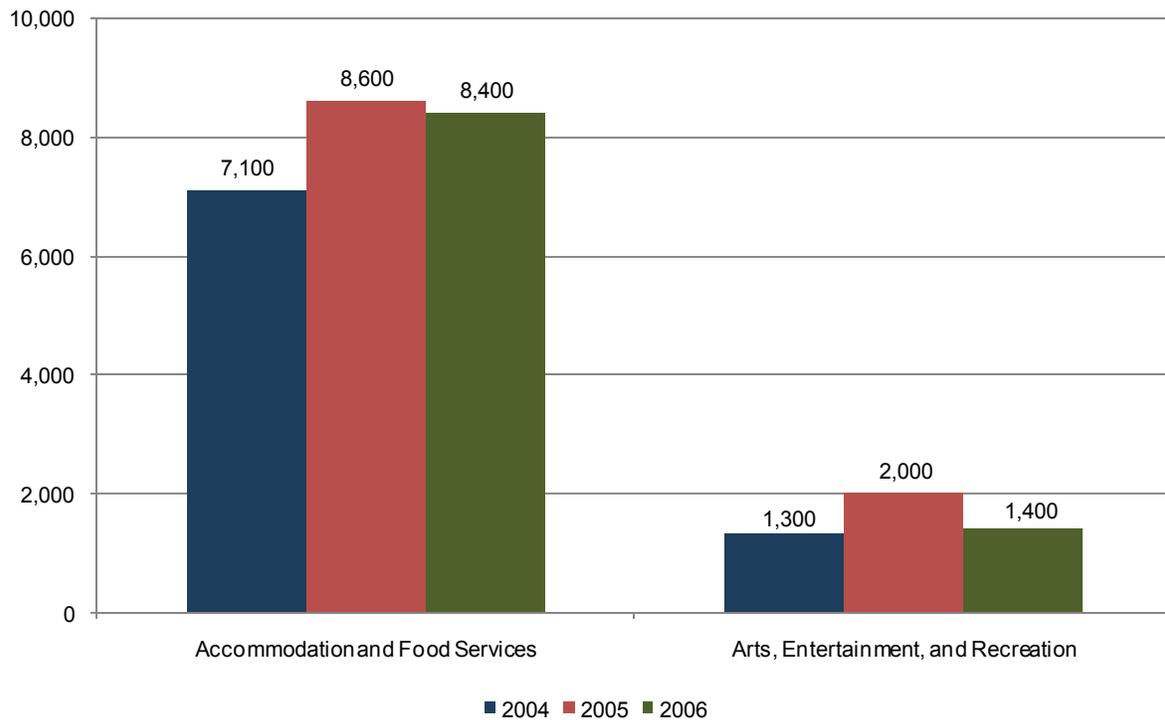
## **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The three occupations with the highest number nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: restaurant cooks, waiters and waitresses, and counter attendants (cafeteria, food concession and coffee shop).
- 27% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 25 to 34, while the 35 to 44 age group represented 24%, and 20% of cases took place among 20 to 24 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the upper extremities, including the arm, wrist, hand, finger, and/or elbow, which accounted for 41% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the upper extremities, approximately 46% affected the finger.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in leisure and hospitality during 2006, representing roughly 35% of all cases.
- Contact with objects and equipment represented about 31% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while overexertion accounted for approximately 20% of cases, and approximately 17% were the result falls on same level.
- Men experienced 57% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

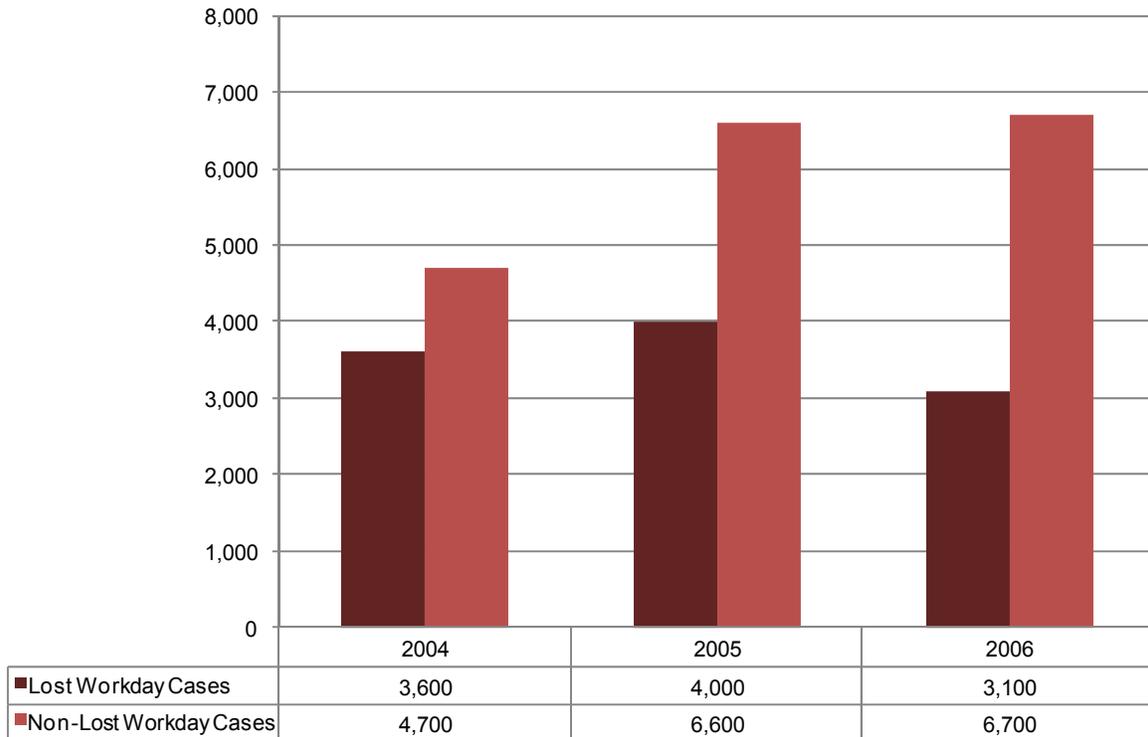
**Chart 75: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), leisure and hospitality services, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



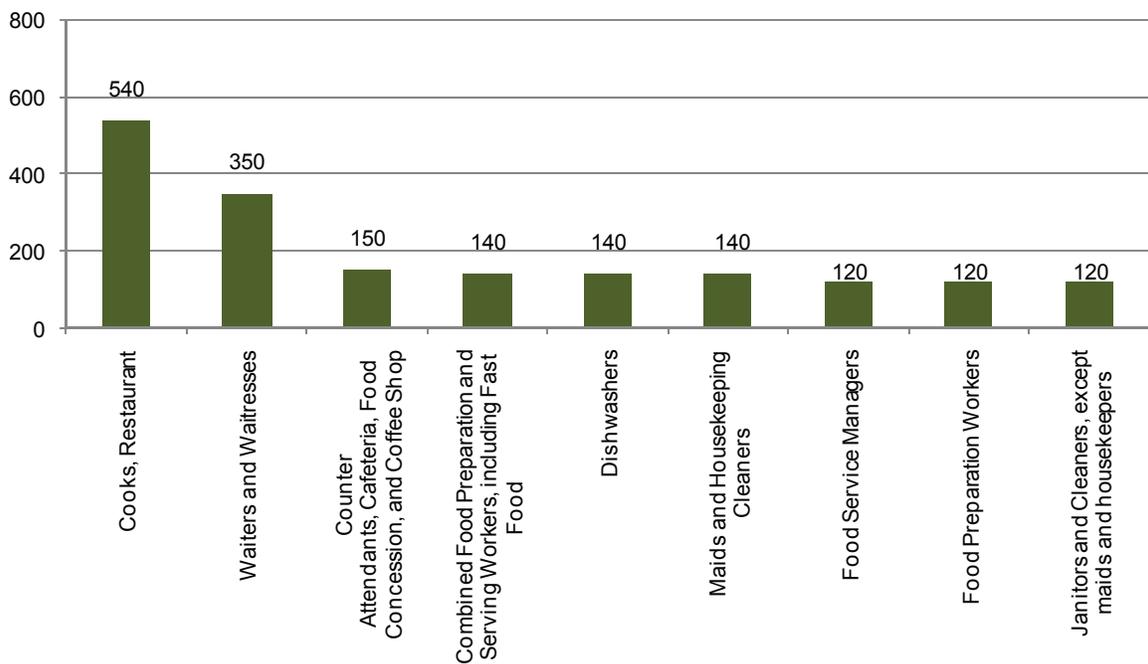
**Chart 76: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, leisure and hospitality services, 2004 - 2006**



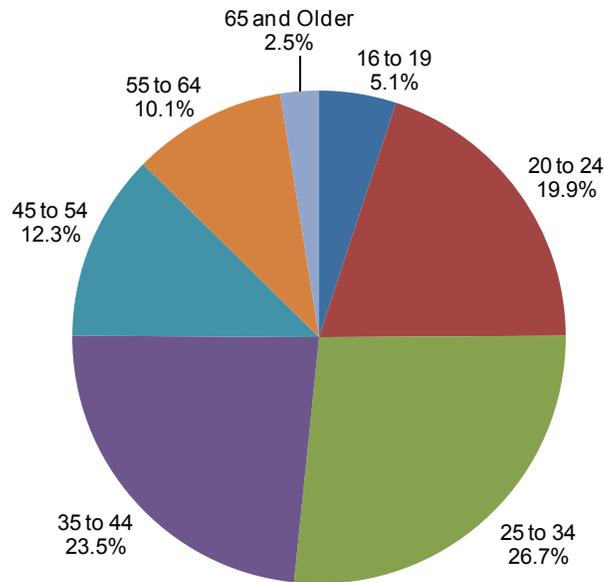
**Chart 77: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, leisure and hospitality services, 2004 - 2006**



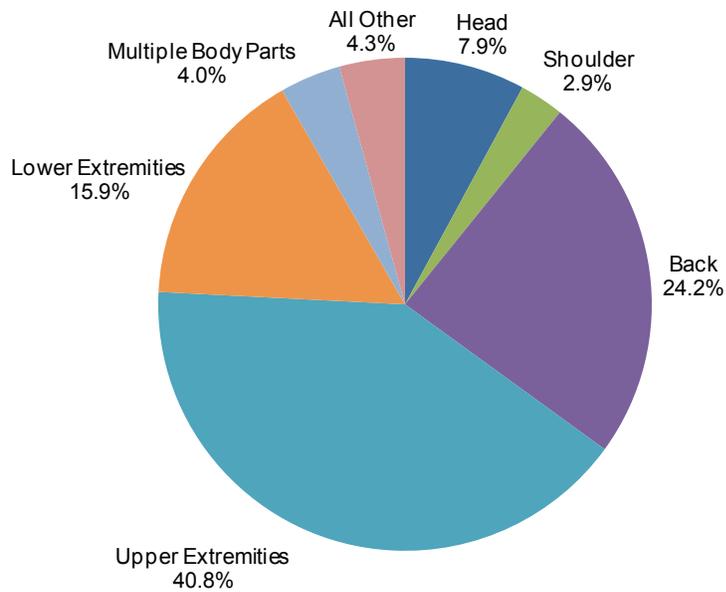
**Chart 78: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, leisure and hospitality services, 2006**



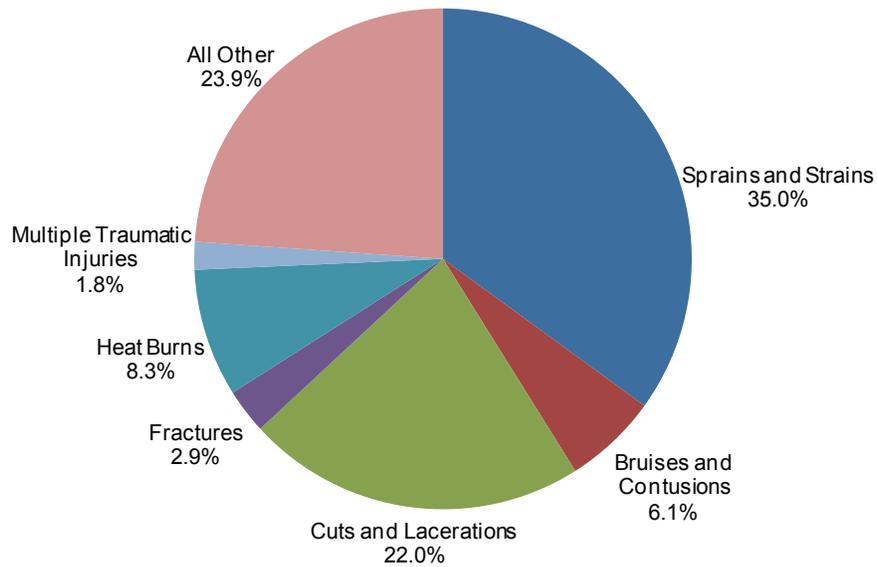
**Chart 79: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, leisure and hospitality services, 2006**



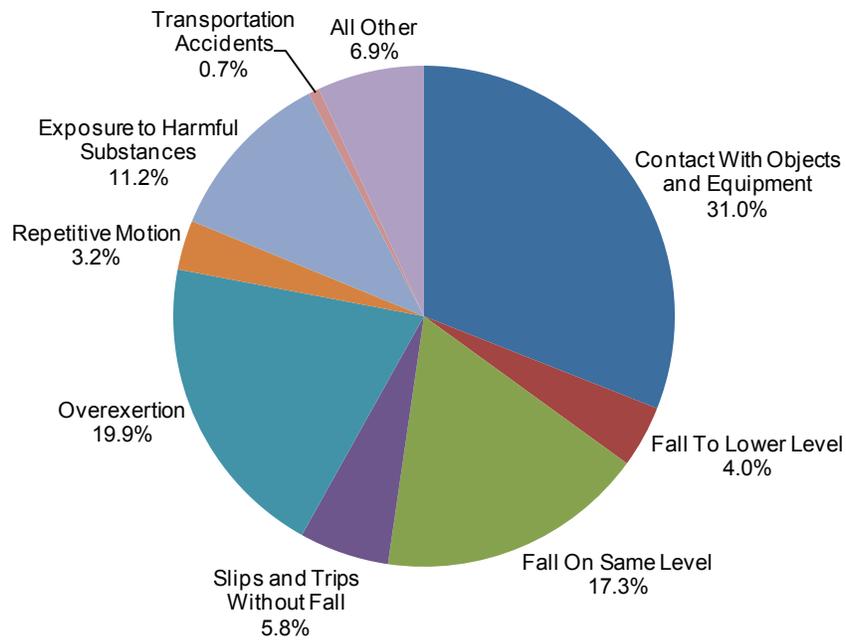
**Chart 80: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, leisure and hospitality services, 2006**



**Chart 81: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, leisure and hospitality services, 2006**



**Chart 82: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, leisure and hospitality services, 2006**



## Other Services Highlights

### *Occupational Examples:*

Auto Mechanics, Car Wash Attendants, Hair Stylists and Barbers, Funeral Home Directors, Parking Lot Attendants, Dry Cleaners, Human Rights Advocates, Conservationists, Pet Groomers, Clergymen and Women, Electronic and Household Repairers

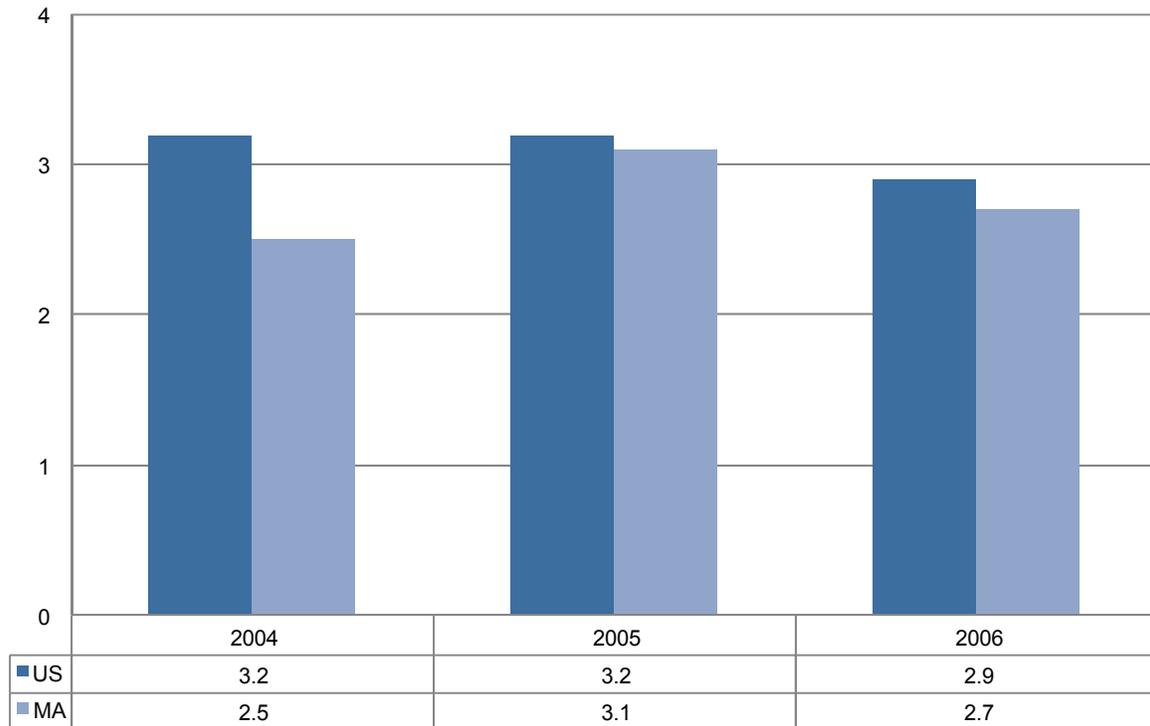
### **SUMMARY DATA:**

- Other services industries employed 3.6% of the MA private sector workforce, and had an incidence rate of 2.7 cases per 100 FTEs. The incidence rate decreased from 3.1 incidents per 100 FTEs in 2005, to 2.7 incidents per 100 FTEs in 2006.

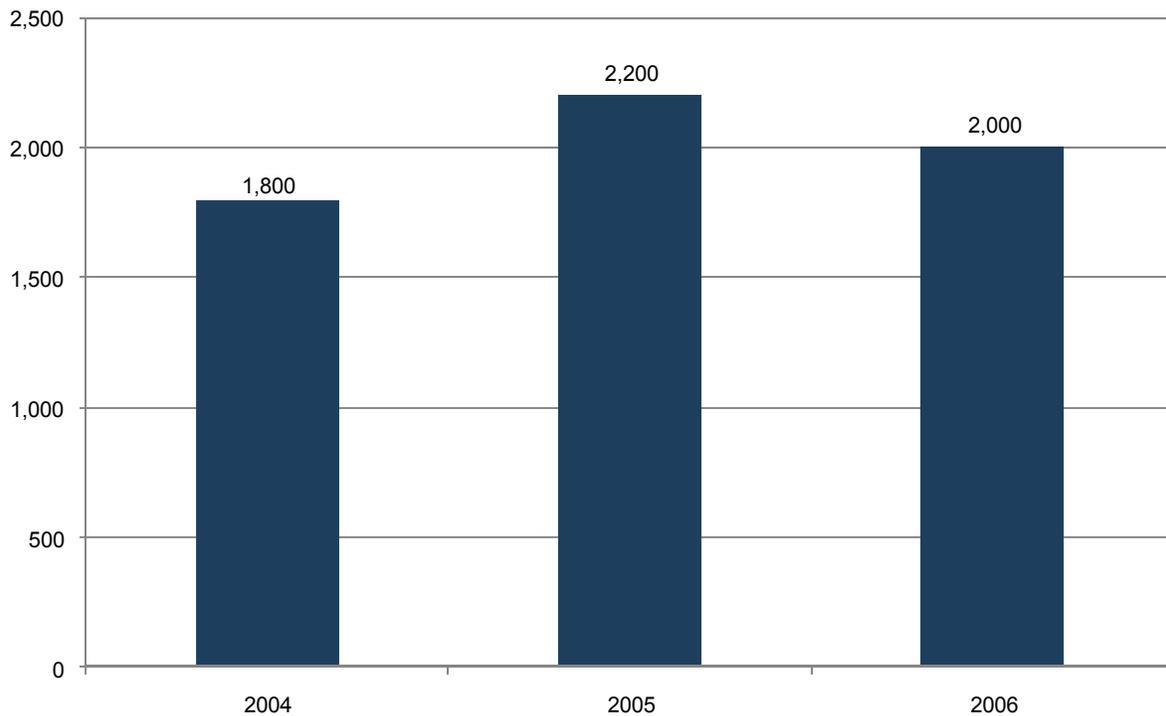
### **CASE AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS:**

- The occupations with the highest number nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses were: landscaping and groundskeeping workers, medical scientists (except epidemiologists), and automotive service technicians and mechanics.
- 28% of the injury and illness cases occurred among workers aged 55 to 64, while the 25 to 34 age group represented 21%, and 20% of cases took place among 45 to 54 year old workers.
- The part of body most affected by work incidents was the trunk, including the back and shoulder, which accounted for 45% of the injuries and illnesses. Of the injuries and illnesses to the trunk, approximately 72% affected the back.
- Sprains and strains were the leading nature of injury and illness in other services during 2006, representing roughly 45% of all cases.
- Overexertion represented about 41% of all events and exposures of injuries and illnesses, while contact with objects and equipment accounted for approximately 29% of cases, and approximately 13% were the result falls to lower level.
- Men experienced 68% of the injuries and illnesses involving days away from work during 2006.

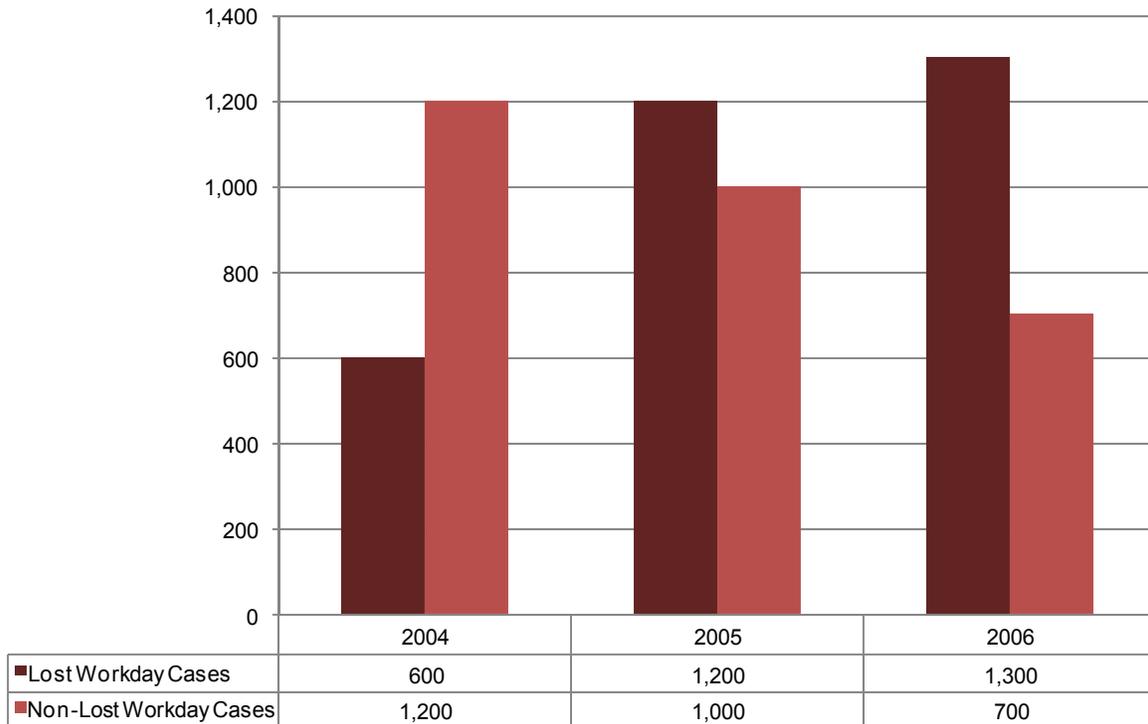
**Chart 83: Incidence rates<sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses (per 100 full time workers), other services, MA & US, 2004 - 2006**



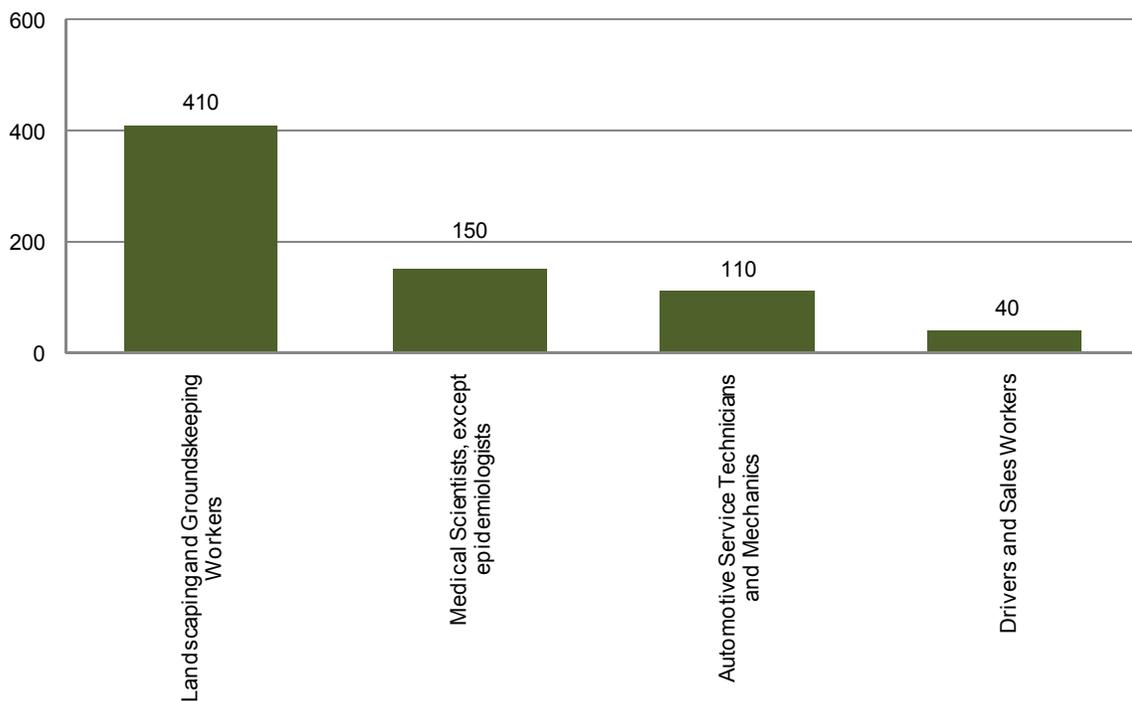
**Chart 84: Numbers of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, other services, 2004 - 2006**



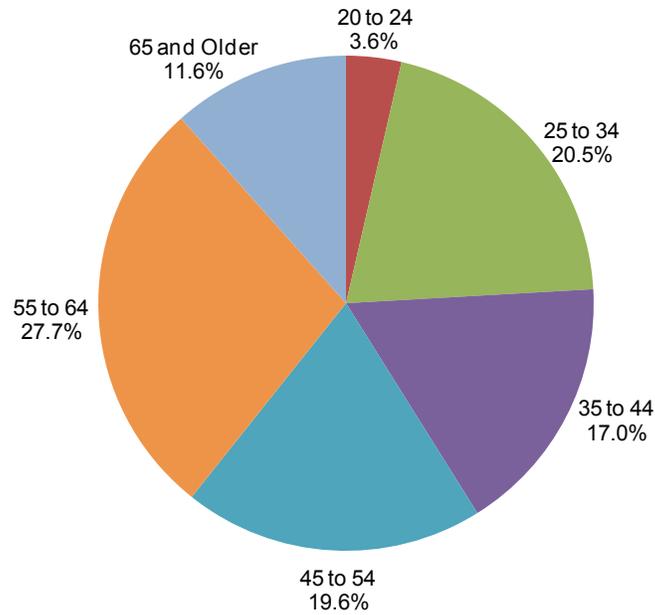
**Chart 85: Number of lost workday<sup>3</sup> vs. non-lost workday cases of nonfatal injuries and illnesses, other services, 2004 - 2006**



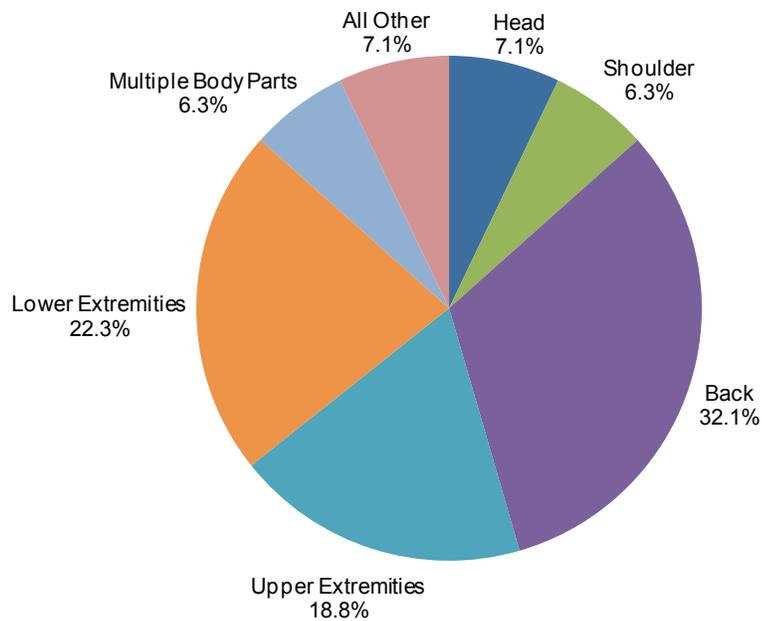
**Chart 86: Selected occupations with the highest number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses with days away from work, other services, 2006**



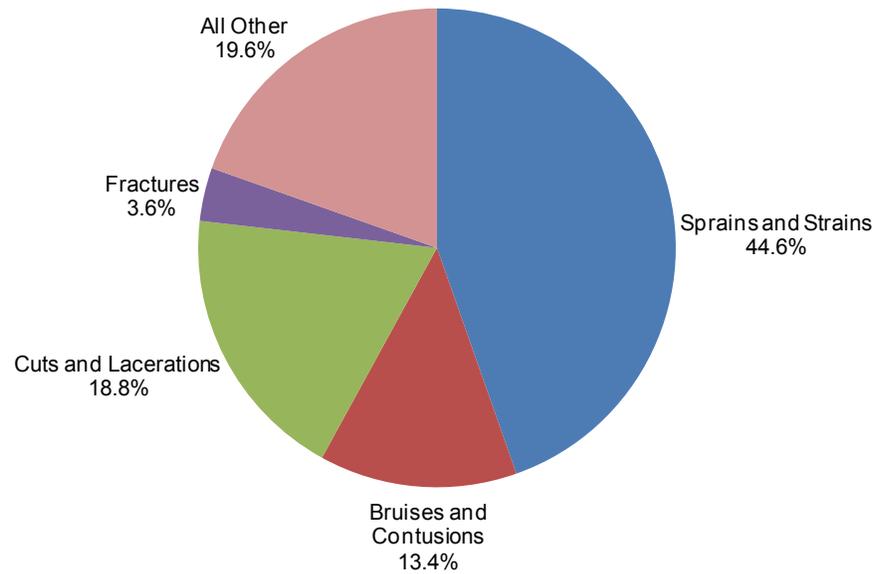
**Chart 87: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by age of worker, other services, 2006**



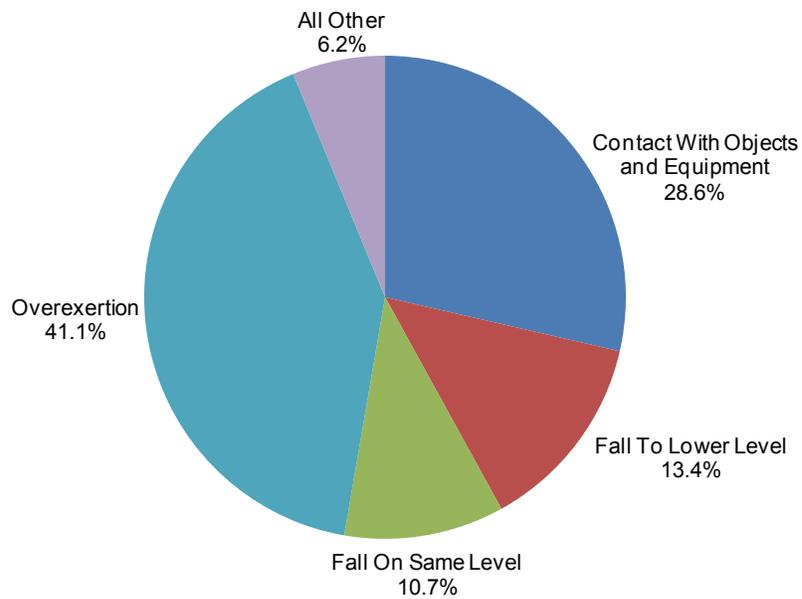
**Chart 88: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by part of body, other services, 2006**



**Chart 89: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by nature of injury or illness, other services, 2006**



**Chart 90: Percent distribution of nonfatal injuries and illnesses involving days away from work by event or exposure, other services, 2006**



## Notes

Note: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating state agencies, 2007

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during calendar year.

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year)

<sup>2</sup> A note about time series comparisons: Massachusetts did not publish an estimate for calendar year 2003. Prior to 2003 all state and national estimates were based on the SIC system. Because of substantial differences between the SIC system and NAICS, users are advised against making comparisons between the 2006 industrial categories and the results from years prior to 2003.

<sup>3</sup> Total lost workday cases involve days away from work, days of restricted work activity, or both.

Table 1. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006

Massachusetts

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Private industry<sup>6</sup></b> .....		2,756.2	3.9	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.8
<b>Goods producing<sup>6</sup></b> .....		449.4	4.8	2.6	2.0	0.7	2.1
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>6,7</sup></b> .....		7.2	5.2	2.5	1.9	0.6	2.6
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>6</sup></b> .....	11	5.5	5.9	2.9	2.1	0.8	3.0
Crop production <sup>6</sup> .....	111	2.1	9.3	4.2	3.6	( <sup>11</sup> )	5.2
<b>Mining<sup>7</sup></b> .....	21	1.7	2.9	1.5	1.4	( <sup>11</sup> )	1.4
Mining (except oil and gas) <sup>8</sup> .....	212	1.7	3.0	1.5	1.4	( <sup>11</sup> )	1.5
<b>Construction</b> .....		141.4	6.4	3.6	3.2	0.4	2.8
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	141.4	6.4	3.6	3.2	0.4	2.8
Construction of buildings .....	236	33.0	6.2	4.0	3.9	0.1	2.2
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	12.8	4.4	2.5	2.1	0.4	1.9
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.6	6.7	3.6	3.1	0.5	3.2
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		300.8	4.1	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.8
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	300.8	4.1	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.8
Food manufacturing .....	311	22.8	4.7	3.1	2.2	0.9	1.6
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing .....	312	2.6	15.8	12.3	6.3	6.0	3.5
Textile mills .....	313	6.8	6.9	4.0	2.5	1.6	2.8
Textile product mills .....	314	2.7	5.1	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.8
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	3.7	4.0	2.4	1.5	0.9	1.6
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	2.5	2.8	2.5	( <sup>11</sup> )	1.9	( <sup>11</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	3.4	11.2	6.4	4.1	2.4	4.8
Paper manufacturing .....	322	12.5	5.1	3.2	1.9	1.4	1.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>4</sup> (000's)	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	323	15.8	3.4	2.0	1.4	0.6	1.4
Chemical manufacturing . . . . .	325	16.9	2.3	1.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing . . . . .	326	15.7	5.2	2.8	1.7	1.0	2.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	6.8	7.0	4.2	3.0	1.2	2.8
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	5.1	5.4	2.6	2.1	0.5	2.8
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	35.3	6.6	2.7	1.7	1.0	4.0
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	20.2	4.7	2.7	1.6	1.1	2.0
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	71.5	1.2	0.6	0.5	0.2	0.6
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	11.2	3.8	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.8
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	14.5	3.4	1.7	1.6	0.1	1.7
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	5.6	10.0	5.4	3.8	1.6	4.6
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	23.7	3.1	2.0	0.9	1.1	1.1
<b>Service providing . . . . .</b>		2,306.8	3.7	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.7
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>9</sup> . . . . .</b>		566.2	4.8	2.9	2.1	0.8	1.9
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	42	135.8	4.0	2.6	1.8	0.9	1.3
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	63.0	3.8	2.2	1.6	--	1.5
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	48.0	6.1	4.3	2.7	1.6	1.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	24.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1
<b>Retail trade . . . . .</b>	44-45	351.8	4.7	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.3
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	37.4	5.3	2.2	2.0	0.3	3.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	13.4	4.1	2.7	2.6	--	1.4
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	13.1	1.7	0.6	0.6	( <sup>11</sup> )	1.0
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.2	5.7	3.5	2.7	0.8	2.2
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	88.5	6.6	2.8	2.3	0.5	3.9
Health and personal care stores . . . . .	446	26.8	1.5	0.4	0.3	--	1.0
Clothing and clothing accessories stores . . . . .	448	39.6	1.9	0.9	0.8	--	0.9
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	42.4	7.4	4.5	3.1	1.3	2.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>9</sup> . . . . .</b>	48-49	69.0	7.0	5.4	4.1	1.3	1.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2006 Average annual employment (000's) <sup>4</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation . . . . .	481	7.8	12.2	10.2	7.2	2.9	2.0
Rail transportation <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	482	--	3.7	2.9	2.6	( <sup>11</sup> )	0.8
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	16.2	5.2	3.6	3.3	0.3	1.6
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	16.8	4.0	2.6	2.3	0.3	1.4
Support activities for transportation . . . . .	488	6.2	3.2	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.7
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	11.3	11.2	9.6	7.0	2.7	1.6
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	8.7	10.1	7.7	4.9	2.8	2.4
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>1.1</b>
Utilities . . . . .	221	9.6	5.8	4.7	1.2	3.5	1.1
<b>Information . . . . .</b>		<b>87.1</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Information . . . . .	51	87.1	1.6	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.7
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	42.0	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.8
Motion picture and sound recording industries . . . . .	512	4.6	1.9	1.2	1.1	( <sup>11</sup> )	0.6
Internet publishing and broadcasting . . . . .	516	2.2	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	21.2	1.6	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.2
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services . . . . .	518	10.2	1.4	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	1.4
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		<b>223.5</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Finance and insurance . . . . .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(<sup>11</sup>)</b>	<b>0.4</b>
Credit intermediation and related activities . . . . .	522	63.0	--	0.1	0.1	( <sup>11</sup> )	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . . .	523	47.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	64.8	0.6	0.1	0.1	( <sup>11</sup> )	0.4
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing . . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>1.3</b>
<b>Professional and business services . . . . .</b>		<b>469.3</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.7</b>
Professional, scientific, and technical services . . . . .	54	238.9	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2006 Average annual employment (000's) <sup>4</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> .....	55	63.3	2.0	1.2	1.0	0.2	0.8
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> .....	56	167.1	3.0	1.8	1.7	0.2	1.1
Administrative and support services .....	561	157.5	2.3	1.5	1.4	0.1	0.9
Waste management and remediation services .....	562	9.6	9.3	5.4	4.3	1.1	--
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		567.4	5.7	3.2	2.2	1.0	2.5
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	120.6	2.7	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	446.9	6.6	3.7	2.6	1.2	2.9
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	129.2	2.9	2.0	1.6	0.5	0.9
Hospitals .....	622	163.8	8.8	4.1	2.9	1.2	4.7
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	92.0	9.6	6.5	4.1	2.5	3.1
Social assistance .....	624	61.8	3.7	1.9	1.4	0.5	1.8
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		294.3	5.5	1.7	1.5	0.2	3.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> .....	71	46.4	5.9	2.0	1.7	0.3	3.9
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> .....	72	247.9	5.4	1.7	1.5	0.2	3.7
Accommodation .....	721	33.1	8.0	3.3	2.3	0.9	4.8
Food services and drinking places .....	722	214.8	4.9	1.4	1.4	( <sup>10</sup> )	3.5
<b>Other services</b> .....		98.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	1.0
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	81	98.9	2.7	1.7	1.6	0.2	1.0

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 1. Incidence rates <sup>1</sup> of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued**

**Massachusetts**

Industry <sup>2</sup>	NAICS code <sup>3</sup>	2006 Average annual employment (000's) <sup>4</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>5</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance .....	811	26.4	2.8	1.5	--	--	1.4
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations .....	813	36.4	2.9	2.1	2.0	0.1	0.8

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as: (N/EH) x 200,000 where

- N = number of injuries and illnesses
- EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year
- 200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>3</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* 2002 Edition

<sup>4</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>5</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>6</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and

Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>9</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>10</sup> Incidence rate less than 0.05.

<sup>11</sup> Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Private industry<sup>5</sup></b> .....		2,756.2	87.9	47.6	35.9	11.8	40.2
<b>Goods producing<sup>5</sup></b> .....		449.4	20.5	11.3	8.4	2.9	9.2
<b>Natural resources and mining<sup>5,6</sup></b> .....		7.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
<b>Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting<sup>5</sup></b> .....	11	5.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Crop production <sup>5</sup> .....	111	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.1
<b>Mining<sup>6</sup></b> .....	21	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Mining (except oil and gas) <sup>7</sup> .....	212	1.7	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Construction</b> .....		141.4	8.1	4.5	4.0	0.5	3.6
<b>Construction</b> .....	23	141.4	8.1	4.5	4.0	0.5	3.6
Construction of buildings .....	236	33.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.6
Heavy and civil engineering construction .....	237	12.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2
Specialty trade contractors .....	238	95.6	5.7	3.0	2.6	0.4	2.7
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....		300.8	12.2	6.7	4.3	2.4	5.5
<b>Manufacturing</b> .....	31-33	300.8	12.2	6.7	4.3	2.4	5.5
Food manufacturing .....	311	22.8	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3
Beverage and tobacco product manufacturing .....	312	2.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
Textile mills .....	313	6.8	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Textile product mills .....	314	2.7	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Apparel manufacturing .....	315	3.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Leather and allied product manufacturing .....	316	2.5	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Wood product manufacturing .....	321	3.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Paper manufacturing .....	322	12.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Printing and related support activities . . . . .	323	15.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Chemical manufacturing . . . . .	325	16.9	0.4	0.2	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Plastics and rubber products manufacturing . . . . .	326	15.7	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Nonmetallic mineral product manufacturing . . . . .	327	6.8	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Primary metal manufacturing . . . . .	331	5.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Fabricated metal product manufacturing . . . . .	332	35.3	2.3	0.9	0.6	0.3	1.4
Machinery manufacturing . . . . .	333	20.2	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.4
Computer and electronic product manufacturing . . . . .	334	71.5	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.4
Electrical equipment, appliance, and component manufacturing . . . . .	335	11.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2
Transportation equipment manufacturing . . . . .	336	14.5	0.5	0.3	0.2	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Furniture and related product manufacturing . . . . .	337	5.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing . . . . .	339	23.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.3
<b>Service providing . . . . .</b>		<b>2,306.8</b>	<b>67.3</b>	<b>36.3</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>8.9</b>	<b>31.0</b>
<b>Trade, transportation, and utilities<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>		<b>566.2</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>8.7</b>
<b>Wholesale trade . . . . .</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>135.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>1.7</b>
Merchant wholesalers, durable goods . . . . .	423	63.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	--	0.9
Merchant wholesalers, nondurable goods . . . . .	424	48.0	2.7	1.9	1.2	0.7	0.8
Wholesale electronic markets and agents and brokers . . . . .	425	24.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
<b>Retail trade . . . . .</b>	<b>44-45</b>	<b>351.8</b>	<b>12.0</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>5.9</b>
Motor vehicle and parts dealers . . . . .	441	37.4	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.1
Furniture and home furnishings stores . . . . .	442	13.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	--	0.1
Electronics and appliance stores . . . . .	443	13.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.1
Building material and garden equipment and supplies dealers . . . . .	444	28.2	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.2	0.6
Food and beverage stores . . . . .	445	88.5	4.0	1.7	1.4	0.3	2.3
Health and personal care stores . . . . .	446	26.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	--	0.2
Clothing and clothing accessories stores . . . . .	448	39.6	0.5	0.2	0.2	--	0.2
General merchandise stores . . . . .	452	42.4	2.2	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.9
<b>Transportation and warehousing<sup>8</sup> . . . . .</b>	<b>48-49</b>	<b>69.0</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>1.0</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Air transportation . . . . .	481	7.8	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.1
Rail transportation <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	482	--	0.1	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Truck transportation . . . . .	484	16.2	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Transit and ground passenger transportation . . . . .	485	16.8	0.5	0.3	0.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2
Support activities for transportation . . . . .	488	6.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Couriers and messengers . . . . .	492	11.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.2	0.1
Warehousing and storage . . . . .	493	8.7	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2
<b>Utilities . . . . .</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>
Utilities . . . . .	221	9.6	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.1
<b>Information . . . . .</b>		<b>87.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Information . . . . .	51	87.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.6
Publishing industries (except Internet) . . . . .	511	42.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.3
Motion picture and sound recording industries . . . . .	512	4.6	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )
Internet publishing and broadcasting . . . . .	516	2.2	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Telecommunications . . . . .	517	21.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.1
Internet service providers, web search portals, and data processing services . . . . .	518	10.2	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.1
<b>Financial activities . . . . .</b>		<b>223.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>1.1</b>
<b>Finance and insurance . . . . .</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>178.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>(<sup>10</sup>)</b>	<b>0.6</b>
Credit intermediation and related activities . . . . .	522	63.0	--	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	--
Securities, commodity contracts, and other financial investments and related activities . . . . .	523	47.4	0.1	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )
Insurance carriers and related activities . . . . .	524	64.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	( <sup>10</sup> )	0.3
<b>Real estate and rental and leasing . . . . .</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>44.7</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.5</b>
<b>Professional and business services . . . . .</b>		<b>469.3</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>2.8</b>
<b>Professional, scientific, and technical services . . . . .</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>238.9</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
<b>Management of companies and enterprises</b> .....	55	63.3	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.5
<b>Administrative and support and waste management and remediation services</b> .....	56	167.1	3.0	1.9	1.7	0.2	1.1
Administrative and support services .....	561	157.5	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.8
Waste management and remediation services .....	562	9.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.1	--
<b>Education and health services</b> .....		567.4	24.2	13.8	9.6	4.2	10.5
<b>Educational services</b> .....	61	120.6	2.6	1.6	1.2	0.4	1.0
<b>Health care and social assistance</b> .....	62	446.9	21.6	12.2	8.4	3.8	9.5
Ambulatory health care services .....	621	129.2	2.8	1.9	1.5	0.4	0.9
Hospitals .....	622	163.8	10.5	4.9	3.4	1.4	5.6
Nursing and residential care facilities .....	623	92.0	6.7	4.6	2.8	1.7	2.1
Social assistance .....	624	61.8	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8
<b>Leisure and hospitality</b> .....		294.3	9.9	3.1	2.8	0.4	6.7
<b>Arts, entertainment, and recreation</b> .....	71	46.4	1.4	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.9
<b>Accommodation and food services</b> .....	72	247.9	8.4	2.7	2.4	0.3	5.8
Accommodation .....	721	33.1	1.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	1.1
Food services and drinking places .....	722	214.8	6.5	1.9	1.8	0.1	4.6
<b>Other services</b> .....		98.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.7
<b>Other services, except public administration</b> .....	81	98.9	2.0	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.7

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 2. Numbers of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses by selected industries and case types, 2006 -- Continued**

**Massachusetts**

(In thousands)

Industry <sup>1</sup>	NAICS code <sup>2</sup>	2006 Average annual employment <sup>3</sup>	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
				Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>4</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Repair and maintenance .....	811	26.4	0.7	0.3	--	--	0.3
Religious, grantmaking, civic, professional, and similar organizations .....	813	36.4	0.6	0.5	0.4	( <sup>9</sup> )	0.2

<sup>1</sup> Totals include data for industries not shown separately.

<sup>2</sup> *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002 Edition

<sup>3</sup> Employment is expressed as an annual average and is derived primarily from the BLS-State Quarterly Census of Employment and Wages.

<sup>4</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>6</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>7</sup> Data for mining operators in this industry are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>8</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

<sup>9</sup> Fewer than 50 cases.

<sup>10</sup> Fewer than 15 cases.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals.

-- Indicates data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 3. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and major industry sector, 2006**

**Massachusetts--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	35,850	8,420	100	4,030	4,290	27,430	9,810	670	620	2,850	9,570	2,770	1,120
Gender:													
Male.....	22,770	7,530	80	3,960	3,490	15,250	7,490	530	310	2,120	2,450	1,580	760
Female.....	12,990	890	20	70	800	12,100	2,230	140	310	730	7,120	1,190	370
Age:													
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	1,080	280	--	190	80	800	340	--	30	130	150	140	--
20 to 24.....	4,020	920	--	580	330	3,100	1,230	20	20	270	960	550	40
25 to 34.....	8,290	1,970	30	1,090	850	6,320	2,050	120	110	880	2,200	740	230
35 to 44.....	9,010	2,210	30	1,110	1,070	6,810	2,660	250	140	410	2,500	650	190
45 to 54.....	8,270	2,060	20	850	1,180	6,220	2,200	150	250	960	2,100	340	220
55 to 64.....	4,400	910	--	200	700	3,490	1,040	110	60	180	1,510	280	310
65 and over.....	740	80	--	--	70	660	260	--	20	20	150	70	130
Length of service with employer:													
Less than 3 months.....	3,730	1,000	20	630	350	2,730	1,070	--	70	180	660	730	20
3 to 11 months.....	7,200	1,840	--	1,130	700	5,360	2,150	100	70	590	1,780	520	150
1 to 5 years.....	12,420	2,750	50	1,280	1,420	9,670	3,020	90	320	1,160	3,830	890	370
More than 5 years.....	12,420	2,840	20	990	1,820	9,580	3,490	480	160	930	3,310	640	580
Race or ethnic origin:													
White only.....	17,820	5,130	30	2,950	2,150	12,690	4,720	250	350	1,420	3,820	1,260	880
Black only.....	1,950	320	--	100	220	1,620	330	20	30	90	930	180	60
Hispanic or Latino only.....	3,070	870	30	210	640	2,190	760	50	60	460	530	240	90
Asian only.....	360	140	--	--	130	220	50	--	--	--	60	100	--
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	50	20	--	--	20	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	40	20	--	--	--	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multi-race.....	40	--	--	--	--	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	12,510	1,930	40	780	1,110	10,590	3,900	360	180	870	4,210	990	90

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	35,850	8,420	100	4,030	4,290	27,430	9,810	670	620	2,850	9,570	2,770	1,120
Nature of injury, illness:													
Sprains, strains.....	15,670	3,100	40	1,580	1,480	12,570	4,420	280	220	1,020	5,170	970	500
Bruises, contusions.....	3,160	710	--	320	380	2,450	730	20	--	360	1,000	170	150
Cuts, lacerations.....	3,530	1,110	--	580	520	2,420	950	50	--	300	290	610	210
Fractures.....	2,300	720	--	390	320	1,580	590	50	140	180	500	80	40
Heat burns.....	510	130	--	80	50	380	70	--	--	--	70	230	--
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	350	100	--	--	90	250	150	20	--	40	20	--	--
Tendonitis.....	180	50	--	--	40	130	30	--	--	--	70	20	--
Chemical burns.....	230	40	--	--	30	200	130	--	--	30	20	--	--
Amputations.....	60	40	--	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	850	140	--	30	110	710	230	20	50	30	320	50	--
Part of body affected:													
Head.....	2,640	650	--	330	310	1,990	750	60	20	260	600	220	80
Eye.....	1,060	360	--	150	210	700	310	30	--	60	220	60	--
Neck.....	620	110	--	50	60	510	170	--	30	30	250	--	--
Trunk.....	13,640	2,770	50	1,180	1,540	10,870	4,380	230	220	520	4,170	850	500
Shoulder.....	2,500	600	--	350	240	1,890	860	30	20	70	760	80	70
Back.....	8,880	1,470	20	540	910	7,410	2,900	140	150	370	2,820	670	360
Upper extremities.....	8,400	2,470	20	1,050	1,400	5,940	2,140	130	50	690	1,590	1,130	210
Wrist.....	1,570	350	--	110	230	1,230	430	30	20	80	400	260	--
Hand, except finger.....	1,250	340	--	160	170	920	340	30	--	130	260	140	--
Finger.....	3,400	1,250	--	550	700	2,150	910	30	--	100	430	520	140
Lower extremities.....	7,600	2,000	--	1,270	720	5,600	1,810	150	180	1,030	1,740	440	250
Knee.....	2,870	790	--	550	230	2,070	530	60	30	500	740	190	20
Foot, except toe.....	1,050	270	--	140	140	780	360	20	--	60	240	50	30
Toe.....	500	100	--	60	40	400	140	--	30	120	100	--	--
Body systems.....	260	60	--	20	40	190	40	--	--	--	110	--	--
Multiple parts.....	2,600	350	--	130	220	2,250	510	90	110	310	1,050	110	70

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work <sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and major industry sector, 2006 -- Continued

Massachusetts--private industry

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Source of injury, illness:													
Chemicals and chemical products.....	450	80	--	--	70	370	150	--	--	40	100	70	--
Containers.....	5,000	960	20	190	750	4,050	2,740	90	50	350	460	320	30
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,730	250	--	80	160	1,490	490	--	60	120	560	200	30
Machinery.....	2,050	1,020	--	370	640	1,040	390	20	60	190	230	140	--
Parts and materials.....	2,810	1,590	--	930	660	1,220	730	40	30	70	150	40	160
Worker motion or position.....	4,190	1,120	--	510	600	3,070	1,120	120	70	290	1,100	330	40
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	5,260	810	--	350	460	4,450	1,180	110	140	590	1,790	520	120
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	4,040	1,040	--	690	340	3,000	790	70	--	520	690	410	500
Vehicles.....	3,070	350	20	100	230	2,710	1,470	120	150	260	540	110	60
Health care patient.....	3,000	--	--	--	--	3,000	--	--	--	--	2,990	--	--
Event or exposure:													
Contact with objects and equipment.....	9,360	3,300	20	1,640	1,630	6,050	2,450	150	90	990	1,200	860	320
Struck by object.....	5,760	1,610	--	900	700	4,150	1,550	70	60	700	750	710	290
Struck against object.....	1,760	560	--	290	260	1,200	490	40	20	220	290	130	--
Caught in equipment or object.....	1,340	830	--	310	520	510	320	20	--	40	100	--	--
Fall to lower level.....	2,440	750	--	580	160	1,690	570	80	30	340	400	110	150
Fall to same level.....	4,920	830	--	340	470	4,090	1,150	90	130	520	1,600	480	120
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	1,100	200	--	90	100	900	220	40	--	110	350	160	--
Overexertion.....	10,660	1,860	30	700	1,130	8,800	3,350	130	140	550	3,610	550	460
Overexertion in lifting.....	4,180	840	--	360	470	3,350	1,690	50	90	160	1,110	180	80
Repetitive motion.....	1,280	360	--	90	260	930	400	40	30	80	280	90	--
Exposure to harmful substances.....	1,410	300	--	130	160	1,110	300	--	20	90	380	310	--
Transportation accidents.....	1,420	130	--	60	70	1,290	660	60	130	60	340	20	--
Fires and explosions.....	30	--	--	--	--	30	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	800	--	--	--	--	790	20	--	--	--	750	--	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System* -- United States, 2002) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping requirements

effective January 1, 2002; therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employees in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 5. Number of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by time, hours on the job, and day of week and major industry sector, 2006**

**Massachusetts--private industry**

Characteristic	Private industry 2, 3, 4	Goods producing				Service providing							
		Total goods producing	Natural resources and mining 2,3	Construction	Manufacturing	Total service providing	Trade, transportation, and utilities <sup>4</sup>	Information	Financial activities	Professional and business services	Education and health services	Leisure and hospitality	Other services
Total.....	35,850	8,420	100	4,030	4,290	27,430	9,810	670	620	2,850	9,570	2,770	1,120
Time of event:													
12:01 A.M. to 4:00 A.M.....	1,150	170	--	30	140	980	520	50	--	80	310	--	--
4:01 A.M. to 8:00 A.M.....	3,240	730	--	230	490	2,510	940	50	110	230	1,000	170	--
8:01 A.M. to 12:00 noon.....	10,150	2,530	20	1,280	1,220	7,620	2,780	220	190	1,280	2,230	530	390
12:01 P.M. to 4:00 P.M.....	7,180	1,860	30	1,140	700	5,320	2,090	180	60	420	1,770	320	490
4:01 P.M. to 8:00 P.M.....	3,310	410	--	40	370	2,900	1,170	50	--	170	1,160	250	100
8:01 P.M. to 12:00 midnight.....	1,740	270	--	--	270	1,470	560	50	--	30	540	270	--
Not reported.....	9,070	2,440	20	1,320	1,100	6,620	1,760	70	260	640	2,570	1,220	110
Hours on the job before event occurred:													
Before shift began.....	200	20	--	--	--	180	50	--	--	--	100	--	--
Less than 1 hour.....	2,990	500	--	150	350	2,490	840	50	110	400	830	220	50
1 hour to less than 2 hours.....	3,380	660	--	270	390	2,710	1,110	60	50	190	960	290	50
2 hours to less than 4 hours.....	7,390	1,660	20	770	870	5,730	2,170	180	120	890	1,590	460	320
4 hours to less than 6 hours.....	5,010	1,120	--	450	650	3,900	1,560	130	50	310	1,420	270	160
6 hours to less than 8 hours.....	4,900	1,400	--	840	550	3,500	1,420	130	--	150	1,250	210	330
8 hours to less than 10 hours.....	1,960	480	--	210	260	1,480	570	30	20	240	450	90	90
10 hours to less than 12 hours.....	500	80	--	20	60	420	200	20	--	20	170	--	--
12 hours to less than 16 hours.....	150	50	--	--	40	100	60	--	--	--	40	--	--
More than 16 hours.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Not reported.....	9,360	2,460	40	1,320	1,100	6,900	1,840	70	260	640	2,750	1,220	110
Day of week:													
Sunday.....	2,050	190	--	30	150	1,860	660	40	--	180	790	170	--
Monday.....	6,370	1,750	20	860	870	4,620	1,770	110	110	620	1,540	400	70
Tuesday.....	6,160	1,680	20	910	750	4,480	1,610	140	100	320	1,780	420	120
Wednesday.....	6,590	1,550	20	720	810	5,040	1,900	130	110	780	1,450	390	280
Thursday.....	6,420	1,510	--	660	840	4,910	1,710	120	190	440	1,840	410	210
Friday.....	5,620	1,470	20	770	680	4,160	1,500	80	90	250	1,290	520	410
Saturday.....	2,630	280	--	80	200	2,350	660	50	--	260	870	470	--

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes farms with fewer than 11 employees.

<sup>3</sup> Data for mining (Sector 21 in the *North American Industry Classification System -- United States, 2002*) include establishments not governed by the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA) rules and reporting, such as those in oil and gas extraction and related support activities. Data for mining operators in coal, metal, and nonmetal mining are provided to BLS by the Mine Safety and Health Administration, U.S. Department of Labor. Independent mining contractors are excluded from the coal, metal, and nonmetal mining industries. These data do not reflect the changes the Occupational Safety and Health Administration made to its recordkeeping

requirements effective January 1, 2002: therefore estimates for these industries are not comparable to estimates in other industries.

<sup>4</sup> Data for employers in rail transportation are provided to BLS by the Federal Railroad Administration, U.S. Department of Transportation.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

**Table 6. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected worker characteristics and number of days away from work, 2006**

**Massachusetts--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [35,850 cases].....	100.0	14.8	11.6	19.6	12.6	11.4	6.2	23.8	7
Gender:									
Male.....	100.0	14.0	11.3	19.4	11.9	11.9	6.0	25.5	7
Female.....	100.0	16.1	12.2	19.9	13.8	10.6	6.5	20.9	6
Age:									
14 to 15.....	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
16 to 19.....	100.0	13.9	27.8	24.1	14.8	7.4	7.4	4.6	3
20 to 24.....	100.0	24.6	14.9	23.6	11.9	10.9	4.2	9.5	4
25 to 34.....	100.0	16.0	14.2	20.5	13.0	10.3	3.1	22.6	5
35 to 44.....	100.0	12.9	9.7	19.3	13.9	10.9	6.2	27.3	8
45 to 54.....	100.0	13.7	10.0	15.6	10.3	12.9	10.2	27.3	11
55 to 64.....	100.0	10.7	7.3	22.0	13.2	11.1	6.1	29.5	8
65 and over.....	100.0	6.8	6.8	12.2	14.9	25.7	5.4	29.7	11
Length of service with employer:									
Less than 3 months.....	100.0	18.2	16.9	18.2	9.7	7.5	8.0	21.4	5
3 to 11 months.....	100.0	15.7	11.5	21.7	13.1	11.7	4.6	21.9	6
1 to 5 years.....	100.0	13.8	12.6	20.9	13.7	12.4	5.7	21.0	6
More than 5 years.....	100.0	14.1	9.3	17.5	12.1	11.5	7.1	28.5	9
Race or ethnic origin:									
White only.....	100.0	15.8	10.4	19.2	11.4	11.6	6.6	24.9	7
Black only.....	100.0	15.4	10.3	20.5	17.9	9.2	7.7	19.0	7
Hispanic or Latino only.....	100.0	14.3	18.2	19.5	11.1	9.8	4.2	22.5	5
Asian only.....	100.0	11.1	13.9	36.1	13.9	11.1	--	13.9	5
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander only.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4
American Indian or Alaskan Native only.....	100.0	--	40.0	--	--	--	--	--	12
Hispanic or Latino and other race.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	18
Multi-race.....	100.0	--	--	--	75.0	--	--	--	9

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2006**

**Massachusetts--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
Total [35,850 cases].....	100.0	14.8	11.6	19.6	12.6	11.4	6.2	23.8	7
Nature of injury, illness:									
Sprains, strains.....	100.0	11.2	9.5	22.0	12.3	12.6	7.4	25.0	8
Bruises, contusions.....	100.0	22.5	15.8	23.4	13.0	9.2	3.2	13.0	3
Cuts, lacerations.....	100.0	28.9	16.4	14.7	13.3	12.7	2.3	11.3	3
Fractures.....	100.0	5.2	3.5	8.7	14.3	10.9	7.8	49.6	30
Heat burns.....	100.0	11.8	7.8	37.3	23.5	9.8	--	5.9	5
Carpal tunnel syndrome.....	100.0	--	--	5.7	11.4	14.3	8.6	60.0	55
Tendonitis.....	100.0	--	--	22.2	11.1	11.1	--	38.9	19
Chemical burns.....	100.0	8.7	52.2	21.7	13.0	--	--	--	2
Amputations.....	100.0	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.0	30
Multiple traumatic injuries.....	100.0	10.6	15.3	25.9	8.2	15.3	5.9	18.8	5
Part of body affected:									
Head.....	100.0	32.2	23.1	21.6	8.7	6.4	1.5	6.4	2
Eye.....	100.0	33.0	28.3	19.8	5.7	10.4	--	1.9	2
Neck.....	100.0	9.7	11.3	29.0	12.9	14.5	3.2	17.7	5
Trunk.....	100.0	9.9	10.0	22.3	12.7	12.2	5.8	27.1	8
Shoulder.....	100.0	5.6	6.8	17.2	10.0	9.6	5.2	45.6	22
Back.....	100.0	11.4	10.5	24.7	13.0	13.2	4.8	22.6	6
Upper extremities.....	100.0	18.6	11.7	16.8	14.9	10.7	4.9	22.5	6
Wrist.....	100.0	8.3	4.5	17.8	16.6	9.6	8.9	35.0	13
Hand, except finger.....	100.0	19.2	19.2	14.4	13.6	10.4	5.6	17.6	5
Finger.....	100.0	26.2	14.1	16.8	12.6	10.6	4.1	15.9	4
Lower extremities.....	100.0	12.5	10.1	15.9	11.3	13.2	10.4	26.6	11
Knee.....	100.0	7.3	5.6	15.0	11.8	12.2	15.3	32.1	20
Foot, except toe.....	100.0	16.2	13.3	14.3	14.3	10.5	3.8	27.6	7
Toe.....	100.0	10.0	34.0	22.0	8.0	10.0	4.0	12.0	3
Body systems.....	100.0	23.1	15.4	19.2	19.2	--	--	11.5	3
Multiple parts.....	100.0	16.5	11.9	20.0	11.5	10.0	5.8	23.8	6

See footnotes at end of table.

**Table 7. Percent distribution of nonfatal occupational injuries and illnesses involving days away from work<sup>1</sup> by selected injury or illness characteristics and number of days away from work, 2006 -- Continued**

**Massachusetts--private industry**

Characteristic	Percent of cases involving								Median days away from work
	Total cases	1 day	2 days	3 to 5 days	6 to 10 days	11 to 20 days	21 to 30 days	31 days or more	
<b>Source of injury, illness:</b>									
Chemicals and chemical products.....	100.0	28.9	35.6	17.8	13.3	4.4	--	--	2
Containers.....	100.0	13.2	11.6	15.6	14.4	14.4	6.2	24.6	8
Furniture and fixtures.....	100.0	20.2	12.7	19.1	12.7	14.5	2.3	19.1	5
Machinery.....	100.0	21.0	8.8	14.6	11.2	12.2	6.3	25.9	7
Parts and materials.....	100.0	17.1	13.5	18.9	11.4	10.0	5.3	23.8	6
Worker motion or position.....	100.0	8.8	7.2	15.8	14.6	11.7	6.0	36.0	13
Floors, walkways, ground surfaces.....	100.0	11.8	9.3	17.9	13.5	10.5	11.4	25.7	10
Tools, instruments, and equipment.....	100.0	17.8	11.9	26.7	11.1	14.1	2.5	15.6	5
Vehicles.....	100.0	8.5	15.3	21.2	8.8	12.4	4.9	29.0	8
Health care patient.....	100.0	14.0	11.3	25.0	17.7	10.3	4.3	17.0	5
<b>Event or exposure:</b>									
Contact with objects and equipment.....	100.0	23.5	16.7	17.6	11.5	9.5	5.8	15.3	4
Struck by object.....	100.0	25.5	16.7	18.2	11.6	10.4	3.5	14.2	3
Struck against object.....	100.0	18.8	19.9	15.3	14.8	6.8	11.4	13.6	4
Caught in equipment or object.....	100.0	17.9	11.2	14.2	9.7	11.2	9.0	26.1	8
Fall to lower level.....	100.0	13.5	6.6	16.0	9.8	17.2	6.1	30.7	11
Fall to same level.....	100.0	12.2	9.6	17.9	12.6	11.6	10.6	25.8	10
Slips, trips, loss of balance--without fall.....	100.0	10.0	9.1	18.2	18.2	9.1	5.5	29.1	8
Overexertion.....	100.0	10.5	10.1	22.1	13.4	12.0	5.8	26.0	8
Overexertion in lifting.....	100.0	8.4	14.1	19.1	14.8	11.5	8.1	23.9	8
Repetitive motion.....	100.0	5.5	3.9	10.9	16.4	10.9	6.3	46.9	27
Exposure to harmful substances.....	100.0	25.5	18.4	26.2	14.9	8.5	1.4	5.7	4
Transportation accidents.....	100.0	7.0	11.3	21.1	7.0	18.3	5.6	28.9	14
Fires and explosions.....	100.0	--	--	--	66.7	--	--	--	10
Assaults and violent acts by person.....	100.0	22.5	16.3	25.0	12.5	3.8	3.8	16.3	3

<sup>1</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses in cooperation with participating State agencies.

NOTE: Dashes indicate data that are not available. Because of rounding and data exclusion of nonclassifiable responses, data may not sum to the totals.

**Table 8. Nonfatal occupational injury and illness incidence rates per 100 full-time workers<sup>1</sup>, private industry, 2006**

State	Total recordable cases	Cases with days away from work, job transfer, or restriction			Other recordable cases
		Total	Cases with days away from work <sup>2</sup>	Cases with job transfer or restriction	
Private industry <sup>3</sup>	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.1
Alabama	4.7	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.4
Alaska	6.2	3.0	2.3	0.7	3.3
Arizona	4.4	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.2
Arkansas	4.4	2.0	1.0	1.0	2.4
California	4.3	2.6	1.2	1.3	1.8
Connecticut	4.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	2.3
Delaware	3.8	1.9	1.4	0.6	1.9
District of Columbia	2.0	0.9	0.7	0.2	1.1
Florida	4.4	2.3	1.2	1.1	2.1
Georgia	4.0	1.8	1.0	0.9	2.1
Hawaii	4.8	3.0	2.6	0.4	1.8
Illinois	4.1	2.2	1.2	1.0	2.0
Indiana	5.4	2.7	1.2	1.5	2.7
Iowa	6.0	3.0	1.3	1.6	3.0
Kansas	5.1	2.3	1.1	1.2	2.8
Kentucky	5.2	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.4
Louisiana	3.0	1.5	1.0	0.5	1.5
Maine	7.0	3.9	1.8	2.1	3.1
Maryland	3.8	2.0	1.5	0.5	1.8
Massachusetts	3.9	2.1	1.6	0.5	1.8
Michigan	5.0	2.5	1.1	1.4	2.5
Minnesota	5.0	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.6
Missouri	4.7	2.2	1.1	1.0	2.5
Montana	6.9	2.9	2.0	0.9	4.0
Nebraska	5.0	2.3	1.3	1.0	2.7
Nevada	5.5	2.9	1.4	1.5	2.6
New Jersey	3.6	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.6
New Mexico	4.5	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.1
New York	3.0	1.6	1.4	0.2	1.4
North Carolina	4.0	2.0	1.1	1.0	1.9
Oklahoma	4.7	2.4	1.3	1.1	2.3
Oregon	5.3	2.8	1.7	1.1	2.4
Puerto Rico	4.0	3.0	2.9	0.1	1.0
Rhode Island	5.2	2.7	2.0	0.6	2.5
South Carolina	3.8	2.0	1.1	0.9	1.8
Tennessee	4.8	2.4	1.3	1.2	2.3
Texas	3.7	2.0	1.0	1.0	1.7
Utah	5.2	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.9
Vermont	5.5	2.5	1.6	0.9	3.0
Virginia	3.5	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.8
Virgin Islands	2.1	1.1	1.1	0.1	1.0
Washington	6.6	3.2	2.2	1.0	3.4
West Virginia	5.1	2.9	2.5	0.4	2.2
Wisconsin	5.5	2.8	1.5	1.3	2.7
Wyoming	4.8	2.4	1.9	0.5	2.4
Guam	3.7	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.5

<sup>1</sup> Incidence rates represent the number of injuries and illnesses per 100 full-time workers and were calculated as:  $(N/EH) \times 200,000$  where

N = number of injuries and illnesses

EH = total hours worked by all employees during the calendar year

200,000 = base for 100 equivalent full-time workers (working 40 hours per week, 50 weeks per year).

<sup>2</sup> Days-away-from-work cases include those that result in days away from work with or without job transfer or restriction.

<sup>3</sup> Data covers all 50 States.

NOTE: Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Dashes indicate data not available.

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Survey of Occupational Injuries and Illnesses, in cooperation with participating State agencies.